

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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"AD MAYOREM DEI GLORIAM!"

By Victor L. Berger.

THE public schools have won out in the common council of Milwaukee. By a majority of one, the \$360,000 bonds due to them according to the referendum of 1908, were voted at the last council meeting.

However, it was openly stated by the mouth-piece of the "snakes in the grass," by J. P. Carney, that Mayor Rose will again veto the measure.

So the fight will have to be continued and in all probability will have to be carried into the courts.

Of course, the aldermen opposing the funds which are legally and morally due to the public schools, claim that they do so because they "love the public schools."

Dave Rose "loves them." And so does his spokesman in the common council, J. P. Carney.

Said Mr. Carney, "I have as much interest in the schools as any man." And he proves it by voting against them.

Said Carney further, "I have been accused of sending all my children to the parochial schools. I say that I do. I claim, gentlemen, that I am a free-born American citizen, and that I have a right that cannot be taken from me!"

Furthermore, Mr. Carney claimed that the Social-Democrats are "anarchists" because they are "revolutionary." And he quoted a sentence from our last week's article against the grafters in order to prove his statement that we want a revolution.

Now we understand very well why Mr. J. P. Carney should consider any attack upon graft and grafters as a personal attack. And any attempt to do away with grafters and thieves as — revolutionary.

We also understand why he should quote our revolutionary utterances just when they are connected with criticism of graft and grafters.

However, Carney could have spared himself all this trouble. We freely admit that we are revolutionary, even apart from the fact—that we are the mortal enemies of graft and grafters.

Furthermore, this has nothing to do with our fight for the public schools.

And it concerns the side which fights against the public schools only inasmuch as certain Milwaukee grafters who have no conviction either way want to make use of this opportunity to get hold of the public school funds.

As for J. P. Carney being an American and a free man—he is neither. He never became an American in spirit. And he is not free. He is a slave.

And if he wants to learn something about the character of the parochial schools, to which he is sending his children, let him read the book entitled, "The Parochial School, a Curse to the Church and a Menace to the Nation," by Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, a Roman Catholic priest of Chicago—who, by the way, after a prolonged fight with the archbishop of Chicago, was put back into his position by order of Pope Pius X.

Father Crowley is intensely religious. And he was highly recommended, not only by some bishops and the archbishop of Ireland, but also by the late archbishop of Milwaukee, Rev. Katzer.

No man except the most ignorant and bigoted would, after such exposures, send his children to a school of that kind. Not only are the teachers and superintendents of these schools absolutely deficient and incompetent in knowledge, but their immorality and corruption is almost beyond belief—according to this book, which has never been contradicted, and whose author has been re-instated by order of the Pope.

And at the same time I believe that the state has a right to interfere when little girls are debauched by priests, as stated by Father Crowley. I believe that the state has a right to a supervision over these schools in the interest of the growing generation, even where such cases have not been proven or not found out, because there is seldom a priest at hand as upright and as courageous as Father Crowley.

The state, of course, has an interest in not allowing another crop of Carneys, Roses, Corcorans, Schneiders and Niezorawskis to grow up in this country.

After analyzing the parochial schools and the Roman Catholic clergy of America, Rev. Father Crowley comes to the following conclusion:

"The American people should set themselves as a wall of granite against even the shadow of sectarian interference in the public schools. Their declaration should be: We will treat as a deadly enemy of the nation any sect that attempts to undermine the public schools, or that tries to get public funds."

"The parochial school is a curse to the church and a menace to the nation."

Almost everybody agrees to that—and still our big dailies were, with one exception, either cool or directly hostile toward the defenders of the public schools.

Why?

Because there is a tendency nowadays to try to keep the people ignorant in order to make the people more tractable.

Only a generation ago every American considered the public schools the foundation of our republic. Everybody held that every citizen should receive the best possible education.

The tendency in certain quarters now is just the other way. There are many capitalists and capitalist papers that now decry what they call "too much education" for the common people. It is claimed education makes the people dissatisfied.

Some trade papers openly admit that they prefer certain foreign labor, "because, although those men are ignorant, they are easily satisfied and less apt to make trouble." And it is this point of view that is rapidly gaining among manufacturers and employers of labor.

And that is another point where the Roman Catholic church and capitalist tendencies agree. Both that church and the capitalist class want to fasten their rule upon the country. The public schools are a stumbling block in the way of both.

The Roman Catholic priests years ago conceived a general scheme for the deterioration of the public schools and their final destruction. The clergy, from the cardinal down to the last monk, never made a secret of that.

While they always simulate "liberality" towards the public schools, just like Mr. Carney and Mr. Rose, yet there are continual veiled and open attacks on the schools from that source.

The public schools are charged by the intelligent opponents with breeding Socialism, and they are charged with breeding anarchy by the ignorant fakirs like Carney.

The public schools are also charged by the priests and the Roman Catholic organs with being "godless" and "immoral" and causing "depravity." Spain, Portugal, Italy and all the other Roman Catholic countries are so "moral" and "godly" because they have no public schools there.

And Mr. Carney only needs to go to the penitentiary at Wausau, or to the house of correction in Milwaukee, to satisfy

The assembly of the Wisconsin legislature has just passed a joint resolution in favor of increasing the pay of the legislative members from \$500 to \$1,000. At last the old parties have felt it necessary to move in this matter, and it is significant that they did not do so so long as there were no Social-Democrats in the legislature. Five hundred dollars does not begin to pay a legislator for his actual expenses while in Madison, and it never did. Here and there are honest old party men who are willing to leave their homes and their business and serve the state through a legislative session for less than half the actual expense, but in too many cases the man elected to make the sacrifice has not been content with honor merely.

He usually had a palm that was afflicted with the thirteenth of the believer in capitalistic get-rich-ism. And it was notable that year after year these old party officials served

himself where most of the criminals come from. And the houses of prostitution will show which schools are more immoral.

The friendship of Mayor David S. Rose for the public schools is, of course, a matter of long record.

The public schools never got a cent if Dave could help it. On two different occasions of late he has advocated a division of the school fund between the parochial schools and the public schools.

Queerly enough, in France, a Roman Catholic country, they have just gone through a terrific fight to free the public school from the domination of the church. But Carney, Corcoran and Rose would like to bring that domination about in this country.

According to Dave, we spend too much for our public schools. The contrary is true—far too little is spent. One school facilities in Milwaukee are deplorably inadequate. We have almost fifty barracks. And even the best of our school houses look like barns and have no architectural style—although the school building ought to educate and cultivate the taste of the young generation.

Dave Rose has more than double the money for street improvements than any mayor has ever had. Over \$150,000 will be absolutely wasted—will be grafted away. And it is an open secret that Dave Rose wants to spend \$300,000 with the Asphalt trust.

At one time during this fight, Dave Rose, in order to have an excuse for some more money in his budget, claimed that we needed a new bridge on Buffalo street. However, the bridge superintendent preferred to resign rather than be a party to this steal.

And Dave now claims that we need a new bridge on Michigan street. Dave would rather throw the money into the river than let the children have it for schooling.

He knows that children with an education would never be "all the time Rosey" when grown up.

Dave prefers the ignorant Pole to the educated Pole, the ignorant Greek to the educated American. And he loves a crooked Irish grafter best of all.

After his term is over, Dave will bloom out again as a full-fledged capitalist and start some new edition of Twin Bittes. He has the queer knack of saving hundreds of thousands a year from a salary of \$4,000.

So much for our friend Dave.

And after all is said and done, this is also a fact:

Of the taxes the working people of Milwaukee pay, they begrudge least the taxes for the public schools.

They would rather pay for a hundred more teachers than for one more sidewalk inspector.

They would rather build fifty additional school houses in Milwaukee, than to furnish the money directly or indirectly for one mile of an "all-the-time-Rosey" railroad in Arizona.

And the Social-Democratic party will not relax for one moment in its watchfulness and activity for the public schools. They must get what is morally and legally due to them.

UNCLE SAM'S SOCIALISM.

New York, March 15.—"The best example of Socialism in practice today is the conduct of the Panama canal zone, the western irrigation project and the ownership of timber tracts by the United States," according to John Martin, sociologist.

"In Panama," continued Mr. Martin, "the government is the proprietor of twenty hotels, a lot of mess kitchens and other accommodations for the men, and it runs them just as a business would be run, dividing the profits according to Socialistic principles."

through the sessions and returned home with smiles on their faces, well satisfied with the poor pay that could be picked out in other ways! It was not till we challenged them in our campaign literature to show

how they could come out even and remain honest, that they began to think of raising the pay. Under the old conditions it was no wonder that Madison witnessed some fearful scenes of graft and boodle during session after session. The conditions were there to make it inevitable.

When the Social-Democrats first elected their men to the legislature those men, with all possible economy, found themselves unable to live upon the salary they received.

Did they follow in the footsteps of the others? Not they.

They came out openly and exposed the situation. Our party looked to it to see them through the session. Money was raised so that they could remain at their posts. The old parties pointed to the fact that doing this was against the law. That legislators could not receive money except from the state. But we took our chances. It was significant enough that they did not care to press the matter.

Now they are ready to fix up the situation. For it isn't pleasant to be running against that ugly question all the time, of how they manage to get along on less than the mere legitimate expenses come to, to say nothing of the high living and all that sort of thing!

TO PARTY MEMBERS.

National Referendum "A" 1909, which has been submitted for your vote should be read over very carefully. We think its defects ought to be apparent to every person who has a clear understanding of Socialistic principles. The plan is to put the national executive committee under heavy salaries—heavy for the organization—and to have them take up their residence in Chicago, and to be in constant session at headquarters, whether there is work for them to do or not. This would mean the rule of the party organization by a bureaucracy and would tend to perpetuate the national executive committee-ship and to bar others who could not give up their employments in their own locality. It would double the dues—this is provided for in the referendum—and make it still harder for many locals to keep their memberships, especially in industrial districts where many members are also paying dues, assessments, etc., to their unions. We urge the members to vote the referendum down.

Another preacher has cried out in the wilderness of capitalism. This time it is the Rev. F. E. Hopkins, of Chicago, who says:

"What 90 per cent of the people of Chicago need is more money. Most of them are entitled to it because they earn it. In the last ten years the expenses of living have increased 30 per cent and salaries about 15. This gap between expenses and income is not fair, or just or right."

Party members should vote emphatically against Referendum "A" 1909. It is insane, un-democratic and calculated to create bad jobs. Be sure the votes are in in time to be counted.

Victor L. Berger

IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison, Wis.—In spite of the undoubted courtesy with which the legislature is treating the Social-Democratic members, the representatives of the old parties are starting in early to form the habit of killing good measures.

Following are the senate bills and resolutions disposed of up to March 16:

Jt. Res. 5, S. Relating to the nationalization of trusts and monopolies.

Jt. Res. 8, S. Relating to the abolition of the United States senate.

Bill 24, S. Relating to the conditions of granting franchises for public utilities.

Bill 25, S. Relating to the responsibility of railway officials for PRE-VENTABLE accidents.

Bill 137, S. Relating to the establishment of municipal plumbing.

In addition to the above party measures, the senate killed one bill of undoubted merit from the point of view of the common people, and that was the bill introduced at the request of Comrade H. B. Walmsley, striking out the clause which provided that jury commissioners must be "freeholders." 335. S.

Another one from the same source was the bill exempting a bank deposit of \$1,000 where the owner does not possess a homestead. This simply means, that if a man owns a homestead, he cannot have it taken away from him. But if he should sell the homestead and have the money in a bank, while looking for another location, the money could be attached. Funny, how the old superstitions hold, about property—and especially property in land. Of course, it would be mean to say, that the senatorial lawyers

are anxious to keep the real cash where it will not be too tightly tied up.

In the discussion of the resolution relating to the nationalization of trusts and monopolies, Senator Blaine made an argument in favor of modifying the resolution so that it would relate only to telephone, telegraph and express companies. A number of the senators voted in favor of referring the resolution

back to the committee for this purpose, but the motion was lost, and the resolution was then killed—by the usual method of indefinite postponement.

The following report of the debate on the Municipal Plumbing bill was published in the Wisconsin State Journal, and shows quite accurately the temper of the discussion, excepting that Senator Hudnall's questions brought out clearly the fact that at present the public health is sacrificed to the graft which originates with the master plumbers; that removing this would still leave the manufacturers and dealers in plumbing supplies as a possible source of similar graft; and that graft could not be removed until the whole profit system was removed by the completed plan of Social-Democracy.

A good natured but entertaining debate preceded the killing in the senate to day of the Gaylord bill per-

mitting cities of the first class to operate a plumbing trade. The bill was on the calendar for passage, but Senator Page began asking questions which brought on the fatal debate.

Senator Gaylord explained that the bill was permissive, not mandatory. It permitted cities of this class to make plumbing a part of the sewerage system. Plumbing was a heavy burden, and in many parts of Milwaukee, both in the suburbs and down town, it was avoided because of the expense, and this was dangerous to public health. The measure authorized the city to order in plumbing and charge the expense up to 1.25 cts as is now done in street work. He added that the plumbers' union after looking over the bill favored it.

Not Municipal Function.

Senator Page believed the bill a wide departure, in that it permitted cities to engage in private business. He also believed it unnecessary, in that the city now has the power to compel sanitary improvements. He wanted it sent to the judiciary committee.

Senator Gaylord replied that he might be taking advanced ground; that waterworks were once thought private business; that sewers were, and were even rented out, and that far enough back even streets were private.

Page asked Gaylord if he (Gaylord) was not aware of the fact that the proposed ends can be reached now through inspectors.

"Yes," replied Gaylord, "but I also know there are considerable underground connections besides pipes in this business."

"I don't know about that," said Page.

"Well, you're not supposed to," added Gaylord.

Hudnall was suspicious of the bill if the plumbers favored it.

"The working plumbers do," said Gaylord, "not the master plumbers."

Hard to Draw Line.

Senators Brazeau and Sanborn discussed the constitutional features, favoring the ends sought by the bill, but not knowing where the line could

how they could come out even and remain honest, that they began to think of raising the pay. Under the old conditions it was no wonder that Madison witnessed some fearful scenes of graft and boodle during session after session. The conditions were there to make it inevitable.

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BRIEF COMMENT ON PASSING EVENTS.

By Frederic Heath.

A national Socialist press bureau has been established in Washington, which issues a weekly paper called *The National Comrade*. It is published at 112 C street N. W., and costs \$1 a year by mail or carrier.

German trade papers note mournfully that the demand for picture postal cards from this country has fallen off almost to nothing. Evidently this fact has been running its course like other fads. Meantime, private fortunes were made out of it.

"Perhaps the American working-man has a perfect right to strike," says *The Labor Digest*, an alleged labor paper of Minneapolis. Well, perhaps he has now, but the work of the capitalist courts in depriving him of his means of defense against economic oppression is not yet finished.

The War department is experimenting with vacuum food preserving. It's a good system, all right. Nothing like a vacuum to keep food, especially when the vacuum is in the stomach of the man out of work who hasn't the wherewithal to get near the food. The more such vacuums the present system maintains the less the reduction of the food supply.

The Green Bay Review, published by James Kerr & Sons, at Green Bay, Wis., is receiving favors secretly from the organized public monopolies of the nation and is secretly selling out its readers to them by putting before them tainted news about "municipal ownership failures." It ought to be ashamed of itself, and its readers ought to be made aware of the fraud it is practicing upon them.

Laborites at Ft. Wync, Ind., are disturbed because of their misplaced confidence last election in various Democratic candidates. Promises made before election to catch votes of gudgeons are still unredeemed in the state legislature. "Labor is not given credit for its part in the election," complains a labor paper, "and is wholly disregarded now." Of course! Is there no such thing as learning by experience, we wonder? When labor plays the "reward our friends, punish our enemies" policy, it is a foregone loser.

There is a Socialistic tendency around the world, and it is so strong that all the backbone of city, state and national governments is required to combat it. I do not believe that the city should operate any utility that can be conducted as well or better by private individuals.

So said Mayor McClellan of New York the other day. We can readily believe that he would rather private capitalists should have the public utilities, even if the people could conduct them as well, for private corporation ownership of such utilities always means municipal boodle, and what would Tammany do if there was not boodle to be had? One of the reasons why we Social-Democrats oppose the private ownership of public utilities is that in such ownership is found the source of the greater amount of municipal corruption.

On the very threshold of the inauguration of Taft, Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the United States treasury, in Philadelphia, raised his voice in lamentation against the rise of Socialism. After berating liberal-minded college professors and extolling the virtues of a representative form of government, as against and denouncing the idea of a real democracy, he spoke in part as follows:

"The Socialistic propaganda has no end of money. Only recently I was offered \$5,000 for each of five joint debates, if I would agree to them, with a prominent Socialist."

Here's News! More About It Next Week!

By the purchase of a large lot at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Milwaukee, the Social-Democratic Publishing Co. has taken the first steps toward the building of a commodious and up-to-date office, hall and publishing building. The purchase price of the lot, which is 50 by 150 feet, was \$12,500.

After some negotiating the deal was consummated on Tuesday. The owners were represented by C. W. and G. H. Gottschalk, and H. W. Historius, secretary, represented the company. The property is vacant and formerly was occupied by two frame store buildings.

Income from Rentals.

Plans for the building are not complete, but will be worked out in a short time. A realty company will be at once formed to finance the project.

It has been decided to erect a modern three-story building of concrete, with a high basement. It

the latter to put up the money himself. I did not accept. What would have been the use? His people would have been there, and mine would have not. Do you realize that our public libraries are full of Socialistic literature? I recently visited a large public library in one of our largest cities, and I observed the reading room, a broad and spacious one, filled with many men and women. It was during a time of temporary business depression. I felt pleased that so many workers should be engaged in reading, and I asked the librarian what they were reading. He replied, "Socialism." He said that it was a public library and was supposed to supply the wants of the public. He further said that the demand was for Socialistic works, and that the library had many volumes on Socialism in many languages."

You don't hear quite so much bragging about the beauties of the capitalist system just now when the people of the entire civilized globe are writhing in semi-poverty and unemployment. Capitalism is international and so is want and distress. We know what the conditions are here at home, but they are no better abroad. In Berlin, Germany, for instance, the number of unemployed is placed at 60,000. In Great Britain the report is given out that seven millions of human beings "are enduring hardships and want through unemployment." The unskilled workers and their families suffer the most. The philosophy of capitalism is that every person gets more than he gives from the others, that is, makes profit out of them, and yet all prosper. As if all could win out in such a "robber game!" Right in the face of the present distress there are individuals making fortunes hand over fist—to them the capitalist system is a success. To them there is prosperity—and they like to proclaim the fact. Their class owns the newspapers that day after day announce increasing prosperity.

New York, March 13.—Leaving a note of bitter complaint that because of his age—54 years—he had been the victim of ostracism by employers and had been unable to get work for two years, William Rapp, a machinist, took his own life by shooting himself on Saturday. Rapp had a wife and five children and left the following letter addressed to them:

"Forgive me for what I am doing now, but I can not help it. The means of subsistence are gone and I do not want any one to keep me. Were it not for this cruel American system that ostracizes elderly people, and by which existence is absolutely denied to a man in the fifties, I would never dream of being tired of life."

"I would not utter a word of complaint if I were an invalid and unable to work, but as I am today as strong and as able to work as I was fifteen years ago. This is what breaks my heart."

Was this man self-murdered, or did society kill him?

Every time you cast a capitalist party ballot you vote to sanction a system of society that produces such tragedies as the above. If you are an honest man your hand ought to wither before it would put another capitalist party ballot in the box.

Negro slavery produced some awful cruelties and wrongs, but it at least guaranteed the slaves bodily well-being and a chance to remain on earth. Yet you, perhaps, have had the tears come into your eyes in reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and felt a terrible indignation against chattel slavery and wished you had been round when it was put down. But have you not read many such accounts as the above and remained unmoved and still loyal to the system of wage slavery?

The building marks another epoch in the history of the party in Milwaukee. Beginning in a small frame building at 614 State street, the party headquarters have gradually and steadily been enlarged. The present quarters at 344 Sixth street, were found inadequate soon after they were leased, and the owners built a building in the rear for the printers. Then additional room had to be secured in the second floor of the Thiele building, adjoining, at 346 Sixth street, for the editorial rooms and agitation departments. Much additional machinery in the printing plant has been purchased the last year.

MORE ABOUT THE WHITE SLAVE TRADE

THE HORRID TRAFFIC SPREADS UNDER CAPITALISM.

Two Proposed Enactments to Protect the Victims of the Slavery and to Make Prosecutions Easier of Success.

[The following extract is taken from an article on White Slavery by Harry A. Parkins, Asst. United States district attorney at Chicago, in the Woman's World, of Chicago, for March. Mr. Parkins has been engaged in the government's efforts to reduce the fearful volume of the unspeakable traffic and what he writes is worthy of consideration.—H.]

One of the greatest weapons in the hands of the white slavers and of the keepers of houses of ill-fame to prevent the escape of fresh recruits and to submerge them into hopeless slavery is the system of indebtedness which is practiced in these places. The one object of those concerned in the subjugation of a girl who has become a victim of the wiles of the white slaver is to break down all hope of escape from the life of shame and bitterness into which she has been entrapped. Nothing has been found so effective a means to this end as the debt system. The first thing a girl is compelled to do on being thrown into one of these houses is to buy an expensive wardrobe at from five to six times its actual value. To be more definite, I have in my possession bills rendered against certain inmates taken from the dens. In these bills stockings costing 75 cents have been charged at \$3; shoes costing \$2.50 are charged at \$8, and kimonos costing \$4 are charged at \$15. As the goods themselves were seized, as well as the bills for them, I am able to make this statement. In every case I have found that the girl was compelled to renew her outfit of finery whenever the keeper so dictated, without regard to her need of it. Our investigations have all shown that when a keeper imagined that a girl, an inmate, is intending to leave the place either openly or secretly, a new outfit is forced upon her at absurd figures and she is told that she cannot leave the place until every cent of her indebtedness has been wiped out, and that if she attempts to do so they will "put the law on her." In the dozens of cases which I have examined, there has not been a single

one which has failed to show evidence of this kind. I have in my possession numerous copies of bills rendered against these wretched women, in which their costumes reach as high as a figure as \$1,200, and even \$1,500. This indebtedness system is mutually recognized and enforced between the keepers of all houses; in other words, no girl can leave one house and enter another unless she is able to show that she leaves no indebtedness behind her.

As this phase of business in the underworld is one of the main props of white slavery, it is well to go into it with definiteness and to give examples which illustrate its operation.

In one of the recent raids, a big Irish girl was taken and held as a witness. She was old enough, strong enough and wise enough, it seemed to me, to have overcome almost any kind of opposition, even physical violence. She could have put up a fight which few men, no matter how brutal, would care to meet. I asked her why she did not get out of the house, which was one of the worst in Chicago. Her answer was: "Get out—I can't! They make us buy the cheapest rags and they are charged against us at fabulous prices; they make us change outfits at intervals of two or three weeks, until we are so deeply in debt that there is no hope of ever getting out from under. Then, to make matters worse, we seldom get an accounting oftener than once in six months, and sometimes ten months or a year will pass between settlements—and when we do get an accounting it is always to find ourselves deeper in debt than before. We're simply got to stick—and that's all there is to it!"

To frame an enactment which will knock this prop of the indebtedness system out from under the white slave business might appear to be a most difficult matter, and yet I believe that the legislature which enacts a statute of which the following clause is the essential part will go a long way toward accomplishing this most desired result:

"And whoever shall hold, detain, restrain, or attempt to hold, detain or restrain, in any house of prostitution or other place, any female, for the purpose of compelling such female, directly or indirectly, by her voluntary or involuntary service or labor, to pay, liquidate or cancel any debt, dues or obligations incurred or said to have been incurred in such house of prostitution or other place, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for not less than two nor more than ten years."

There is only one other enactment which all legislatures should be urged to pass, and that is one which strikes directly at the white slaver, the "procureur," the owner or the "fellow." Keepers of houses of ill-fame have discovered that the hideous task of keeping the unwill-

ing white slave in subjection is much easier if a certain ownership of her is vested in a man. In many cases this man is the one who is directly responsible for placing the girl in the house, but this is not invariably the case. When it is the case, he receives not only a lump purchase price down, but he is recognized by the keeper as her owner and master, the one to whom a certain percentage of her income is paid and with whom all settlements on her account are made. What is more important in the eyes of the keeper is that this man is held absolutely responsible for the girl's subjection, and if she attempts to escape he must cajole, threaten or beat her into subjection. In one of the recent raids, I chanced to come upon visual demonstration of how this peculiar phase of white slavery operates in actual practice. One of these "fellows" was disciplining a girl whom he "owned"—and doing so by the gentle process of forcing her against the wall with his hands at her throat.

Some of these "fellows" "own" two or three, or perhaps more, white slaves, and on the income of their slavery these brutes live in luxury at expensive hotels, maintain expensive automobiles and lead lives of luxury, idleness and dissipation.

While some states have statutes directly aimed at this system, it has been found extremely difficult to secure convictions against these most contemptible of all white slavers, for the reason that all of the existing statutes, so far as I am informed, make it necessary, at least by implication, for the prosecution to establish the fact that they derive their entire support from white slaves under their control—in other words, it devolves upon the state to demonstrate that the man on trial has no other visible means of support. As a consequence, the defense set up is almost invariably calculated to prove that the man on trial is a solicitor for a tailoring establishment, a laundry or some other legitimate business enterprise.

In view of this fact, it seems to me an enactment drawn upon the following lines would be effective:

"Any person who shall knowingly accept or receive, in whole or in part, support or maintenance from the proceeds or earnings of any woman engaged in prostitution shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, on conviction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one (1) nor more than three (3) years and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both in the discretion of the court."

ROASTS ROOSEVELT.

George W. Angell, the venerable president of the American Humane Education society, has the following to say of Roosevelt:

"Our experiences with President Roosevelt have not been of the happiest. We have never had any faith in his humanity and grave doubts of his being anything more deserving of praise than a political partisan seeking first, last and only, the profit of Theodore Roosevelt."

"When he proposed to leave his presidential office for a long killing of animals in the West and it was arranged for him that he should be received by a procession, headed by a tame bear to be turned out for his shooting, we denounced the whole transaction and said that if he should perform this act in Massachusetts he would be liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and a year's imprisonment. Our little paper, some hundreds of which were subscribed for in Washington, D. C., was in consequence prohibited from circulation in the Washington public schools, and public attention to the subject was called by nearly every newspaper in the United States and some in Europe, and from that day to the present we have received no help, to our knowledge, in our humane work from rough-rider, cattle-ranchman Roosevelt."

Gems from Debs. "Many suppose that the present capitalist system has been dominant through all time. The fact is that it has been dominant for only the last fifty years, or during the life of the

Endorsements of R. A. Dague's Pamphlet, "What Is Socialism?" Ex-Senator E. K. Taylor, mayor of Alameda, Cal. Republican, writes: "I have read your very interesting pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' What Is Capitalism? and believe you have stated the case more briefly and more fully than any other author whose works I have read on the subject. A great difficulty with Socialism is a widespread ignorance and prejudice concerning it."

C. B. Messenger, Republican and editorial writer of Los Angeles, Cal., writes: "You have written a very convincing pamphlet. I do not know that I can say, 'almost thou persuadest me,' but I may, perhaps, in time, reach that condition. I am a little timid about putting full Socialism into practice."

Rev. Edward J. Ward, of the board of education of Rochester, N. Y., writes: "Your pamphlet, 'What Is Socialism?' is just what we need. Please send me \$2 worth of them."

Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, Ind., writes: "My brother, Eugene, is too ill to write you. I will, however, say, your pamphlet is clear, forceful and convincing, and we hope it may have the wide circulation it deserves."

Single copies \$5; 25 copies \$1.00; 50 copies \$1.75; 100 copies \$2.75. Social-Democratic Publishing Company, 342-344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Olga Nethersole's Departure.

We take the following from a recent announcement made by the actress, Olga Nethersole: "I am going, for a time at least, to devote my art to the American drama. It will, perhaps, be asked why I have not done so before. My answer is, that, in my judgment, the real, the lasting, the vital 'American drama' has only lately been born, and if I may suggest what to my mind appears to be the inspiration of its birth, I would say that the 'old order of things,' the monopolies and tyrannies of business, are on the decline in the United States. The laws of the country are being observed and upheld. Money can no longer buy freedom for a man found guilty of crime. AMERICA IS SETTING HER HOUSE IN ORDER, and therein lies drama—drama that is vital, lasting, and interesting to the civilized world."

"Now I am producing my first American play, written by a young author, William J. Hurlbut. This is only his second effort. The

name of it is 'The Writing on the Wall,' the title being undoubtedly chosen—as being applicable to the story of the play—as was the episode of the ancient Scriptural story of the writing on the wall at the Feast of Belshazzar. The play deals with American life of today in New York, with the 'uptown end' as it is called, where live the moneyed classes. But just as surely as that 'the day fades into night and the night fades again into the day,' so is the uptown and the downtown of New York, or any other great city, but one; their interest a common one; their health, their joys, and their sorrows each dependent on the other. I believe that the ethical motive of this play, the idea, goes to the very heart of American life of today, and might be applied with equal truth to certain phases of society in any country. It is this common universal interest which engenders a hope within me that my play, 'The Writing on the Wall,' is worthy to be called one of the corner stones of the newly born American drama."

"One-Half Knows Not, Etc."

AN ACCOUNT OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS.

By EMANUEL JULIUS.

[Written for the HERALD.]

I matters not how long one inhabits a metropolitan center, the big city always affords new scenes—new lessons to its most careful student. This also applies with particular force to the study of the submerged tenth.

Early Sunday morning, while walking up toward the Grand Central station, I came on a scene that impressed me greatly. I was passing to the east side of the Herald building, there was a foot of snow on the ground and sharp, merciless blasts of wind were sweeping down from the north. Looking to my immediate left I noticed, in a fair-sized open arcade, upwards of fifty men stretched out on the cold ground—sound asleep. There they were, all wrapped up in newspapers—overcoats cost money and when you have no money, why you are mighty glad to substitute newspapers. One pressed me particularly—he is known as the "stand-in sleeper"—he was afraid of the cold ground, so he got into the habit of sleeping "stand-in."

There he was to be seen leaning against a massive pillar with his head hanging limply on one side, while every now and then, with a regular automatic, unconscious move he would slowly slip down about twelve inches and then, when you imagine that he is about to fall, he, by a sudden move regains his upright position—only to remain upright for a moment—he repeats the same movements—up and down, up and down, up and down, but never all the way down. Quite a character. And it may also be stated that his fame is rapidly spreading. Everybody in New York is getting to know the "standing sleeper." They know which pillar to find him leaning against and many an amused idiot stands before him grinning at this pitiable sight.

No, the police never bother them. They are left alone, provided they do not make their appearance until after midnight—that is the proviso—break it, and you will find yourself under arrest—the reason is simple—fewer people after midnight to see the unpleasant (for some amusing) spectacle.

"But think of the cold ground? Sleeping on it? Good heavens, you'll catch your death of cold!" "Aw, go on, we don't mind that as long as you leave us alone to sleep—we'll be satisfied. That's what we need—sleep."

That is the usual answer. "Sleep first; grub next," that is the motto

of the destitute. "Oh, for one day of undisturbed slumber—rest, a chance to forget the bitter agony of my misery, and I would gladly give a year of my life—maybe two. We manage to get a roll or two and some hot coffee—but sleep, a bed, a warm room, ah, there's the rub!" Maybe those are not the exact words, but the sentiment to perfection.

I can hear you say, "But why the Herald Arcade at Broadway and Thirty-fifth streets? Why the cold ground, the shivering in the snow? What is the matter with the 'dum' (municipal lodging house) the Salvation Army and the 'chair factory' ('Chair factory' is the famous institution on the Bowery that is run by a benevolent philanthropist—you go in [it is a "restaurant"] you get a bowl of "coffee" and three "rolls," as heavy as cannon ball, all for a nickel, but that is not all, you then have the privilege of promenading to the back of the store, where are to be found a couple of hundred chairs—if you want to you can sleep on one of those chairs—until five o'clock the next morning. Can you beat it?"

But I have inserted such a long parenthesis that I fear my reader has forgotten the question I'd have you ask. You are supposed to ask me why these poor unfortunates do not go to the lodging houses for their sleep. I could give you a dozen answers—about poverty, not having the nickel, "being known at the dump." (That means, after you have been at the "dump" two successive nights, you are arrested if you come again on the third—two nights a month is the limit.) And then again, all these places are crowded (even the morgue) but that is not the reason why they sleep in the Herald Arcade. Oh, no. There's a reason. You see, they want work, they want it badly and they are so anxious to get it that they sleep in the snow on the cold ground so that they will be able to see the "help wanted column" first thing in the morning, and being in the central part of the town they can rush to the place advertised and thus avoid the rush!

And yet this self same paper—the N. Y. Herald, would contain an editorial as readily as would any other capitalist sheet, saying that the destitute are in want because they "would not work if they had a chance," whilst within a stone's throw of the editor's desk are the unemployed risking their very lives for the sake of a job.

Republican party. It is true that there was a mild commercialism before that and some worked for wages. "But, as a system, it was not a controlling force. The frontier enabled the wageworker to escape from his position and to become what was then an inappropriately called an independent farmer. Slavery was more of a dominating force in politics and industry at that time, than was the wage-working system for the factory system has been mainly built up since 1860."

"The invention of machinery was the real force that wrought this change. The machine did so much more than the individual could accomplish that manufacturing was done by the machine, and, as the machine grew, it naturally passed into the hands of the rich or the corporation. We have reached the present state of dependence on the few rich owners of railroads and manufacturing plants because these men have come to own the machinery, and ourselves by virtue of that ownership."

Socialism and Other Isms. A lot of busy people in this country put "Socialism," "Anarchism," "Communism," and other radicalisms all in the same class and regard them as off the same piece of goods. "Anarchism" means no government at all; it is the extreme of individualism. "Communism," is the other extreme; it regards the individual as nothing, the state everything. It would make property belong to all in equal proportions. Both of these views are so widely at variance with the trend of human progress that they may be considered a kind of insanity. There are so-called "Social Evolutionists," who are not radicals in any revolutionary sense, but who believe in a happy mean "twixt the rights of the individual and the advantages of the social body acting as a unit. In this case "Socialism" is a fine kind of co-operation and we see its benign influence in our public schools, our national department of agriculture, the post office and hundreds of other

BEHIND THE TIMES.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot has been designated as the best educated brain in America. His speech before the Society for Religious Education shows that his brain and his education belong to the last century and becomes sadly confused when confronted with twentieth century problems.

He moans because capitalism (he does not call it that, but that is what he means) has destroyed the home and made of the working portion of the population a "nomadic, semi-barbaric tribe," but he sees no way out of it save by scolding employers and employees into being "good." So he preaches strenuously at the wicked employers who do not properly ventilate their factories, and who do not teach trades to their employees.

Then he reads a sermon to the very, very wicked trade unionism that objects to pace-makers, that insists upon a minimum wage, thereby preventing the employer from placing the burden of industry on old men and children, and that objects to wholesale training of scabs under the guise of apprentices.

Having properly rebuked the two parties to the great class struggle he next proceeds to scold them for struggling. He very much regrets that employers and employees hire spies, and says "except in war the employment of spies is unethical." This slap on the wrist ought to compel the Pinkertons to disband and shame the employers' association into dissolution.

After all, there is something pitiful as well as laughable in a man who stands as a type of the learning of today talking such silly rot. To him the mighty battle of classes that spells progress today as it has spelled it through all the centuries, is only a sort of naughty schoolboy's quarrel that will be stopped if the kind old gentleman comes along and repeats a nursery rhyme about the wickedness of fighting.

He has no vision of the wider meaning of this struggle, or grasp of the fact that in the proletariat is bound up the destinies of the race and that progress is to be sought not in stopping the struggle, but in the victory of the workers.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

FOREIGN PENSIONS.

Titled foreigners who do not regard the United States good enough to live in annually are the recipients of millions of dollars from the people of this country for which they give absolutely nothing in return. Lord Curzon, who was the husband of Mary Leiter of Chicago; the Earl of Yarmouth, husband of the sister of Harry Thaw of Pittsburgh; the Duke of Marlborough, spender of some of the Vanderbilt millions, and a score of others I could name without referring to the records, are among this leisure, useless class. Soon after Lady Curzon died the late Viceroy of India came to this country to secure "his share" of the American estate of his late widow. The necessary legal documents were

drawn up and it was agreed that annually money to the amount of \$100,000 was to be sent to his lordship in England. And this has been done. So every year the producers of wealth in this United States have to get together an extra \$100,000, and the plutocratic retainers send the amount to a man who never did and never will perform any service for it.

If the congress of the United States were to pass a law granting a pension of \$100,000 to Lord Curzon there would perhaps be a bloody revolution as the result. The people wouldn't submit to any such flagrant class legislation. But they quietly submit when Curzon, Castellane, Marlborough and the rest of the royal parasites indirectly, but just as outrageously, steal the earnings from the wealth producers of this nation. Think that over for a year or two and perhaps you may be able to realize the injustice of it all.—Henry T. Jones.

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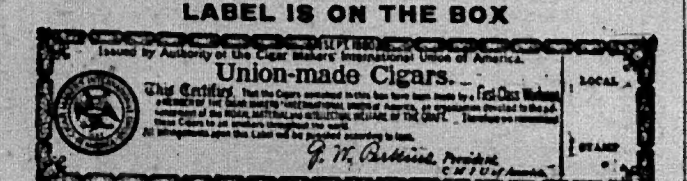
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LIFE SAVING FOR THE MINE WORKERS

LATEST WORK OF GOVERNMENT FOR COMMON GOOD.

The Cause and Prevention of Mine Disasters Being Sought Out. Trained Rescuers to be Provided. Uncle Sam Shows the Way.

For several months an experiment station, under the direction of the technological branch of the United States geological survey, has been in operation at Pittsburgh, Pa., with the purpose of discovering the causes of mine disasters and suggesting a remedy.

Along with establishment of this station and the agitation which preceded the necessary legislation, there has been a falling off in the number of deaths in the coal mines for the year 1908, and while the official figures have not yet been obtained, it is stated that the number of deaths will be several hundred

heavy; one in January at the Hanna mine, in Wyoming, with a loss of 70 men; the other, November 28, at the Marianna mine in Pennsylvania, which resulted in 154 deaths. Already at the experiment station two discoveries have been made which will tend to decrease the number of deaths in the mines. It has been demonstrated that a number of so-called "safety" explosives are anything but safe, in fact the statement is made that with the present explosives used in mining, the miner takes his life in his hand every time he touches off a fuse. It is the purpose of the government to continue these experiments until the explosives of the country are standardized in such a manner that the miner will have a definite idea what these explosives will do.

Perhaps the most important and far-reaching experiments so far at the station are those in which it has been definitely shown that coal dust is an explosive equally as dangerous as the deadly fire damp. This has been a mooted question among mining engineers and miners alike.

The use of too high charges in blasting, or the use of unnecessarily violent explosives, shatters much good coal, converting fuel into dust

laden in helmets which supply them with oxygen while they work. The men remain in this chamber for two hours, removing obstructions, picking up the dummies, placing them on stretchers and carrying them away. There is also in the room a machine which records the amount of work a man may be expected to do while wearing one of these helmets. One-half of the large building in which this rescue room is located is used as an auditorium, and several hundred miners and operators have watched the rescue drill through the large glass windows which separate the auditorium from the gas-filled chamber. Although there has been but little opportunity so far for the rescue corps to demonstrate its efficiency at the mines, still it has done some good work.

Once the helmeted men while fighting a mine fire succeeded in bringing an unconscious man to a place of safety, where he was given oxygen treatment and recovered his senses in a short time.

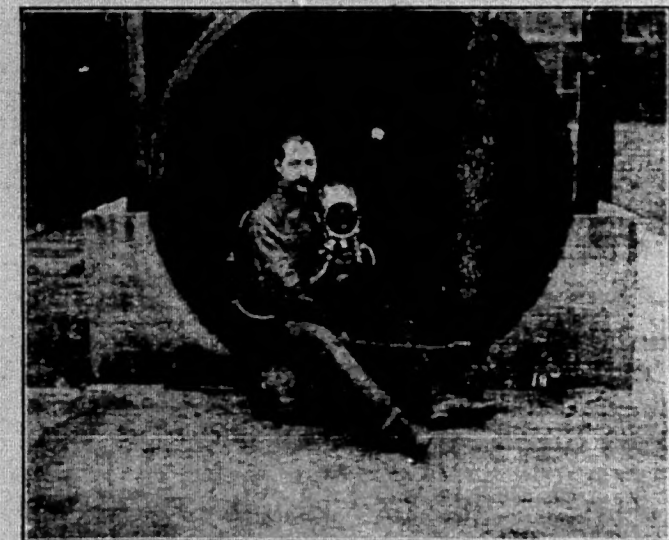
It is not the intention of the United States government to furnish rescue corps wherever there is a disaster. The present corps was organized with the idea of encouraging the mine owners and miners themselves to form such organizations. Invitations have been issued to operators throughout the country to send picked men to the experiment station, where they may watch the government rescuers at work and later go through the same training themselves, in order that they may gain the necessary confidence in the use of these helmets. Already a number of the large mining companies have taken advantage of this invitation and are organizing rescue corps at their mines, fully equipped with oxygen helmets.

In 1907 more than 3,125 men were killed in the coal mines of the country—a death rate of 4.86 for every 1,000 men employed. This is from three to four times as many men per thousand as are killed in any coal-producing country of Europe, where experimental stations such as the one in Pittsburgh have been in operation for several years.

Plenty Makes Us Poor.

"The civilized stage turns every vice, which barbarism practices in a simple way, into a complex, ambiguous, equivocal and hypocritical form. It moves in a vicious circle, in the contradictions which it eternally reproduces without being able to remove them, so that it ever accomplishes the very reverse of that which it really does or pretends to aim at; for instance, that in civilization poverty is born of plenty."

Fourier.



—Courtesy United Mine Workers' Journal.

less than in 1907, which was an unusual year. In December, 1907, four explosions took the lives of 700 men, one of them—at the Monongah mine in West Virginia—being the greatest mining disaster in the history of this country. There were 356 victims. During 1908, there were but two accidents in which the loss of life was very

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FOOLISH NOTIONS AS TO SOCIALISM

BY A BUSINESS MAN - SOCIALIST.

SOCIALISM CONTRARY TO THE DARWINIAN LAW, "THE FITTEST SURVIVE."

A lawyer was telling me that Socialism was not scientific because the greatest of scientists showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that the fittest survive.

When we begin to look into the matter and I asked him whom he considered the fittest that were to survive. And, of course, it was the intellectual classes, especially, the lawyers, though he did not mention lawyers.

"Well," said I, "these intellectual classes do not produce the necessities of their own existence, do they? Suppose now that the working class perishes, how long would the intellectual classes survive. Suppose we had no lawyers, and teachers, and preachers, and doctors, and those who live by their wits, where would the food and the clothing and the shelter come from?"

"The intellectual classes manage to keep the physical man busy producing these," he replied.

"But this physical man is to perish," I insisted.

"Then some of the less intellectual will have to take it up," he continued.

"Why, that looks to me," I went on, "as if even the fittest were not going to survive, for after a few thinnings of that kind even they would be gone. I fear you forget who the fittest are. The working class have at last found out that they are the ones whom Darwin had in mind. In the animal world the fittest are those animals who are able to secure by their own strength all of the necessities of their existence, and such animals only can survive. Likewise with the human race, that class only can survive which has in itself the ability to produce all the necessities of its existence. The working class is not only able to produce the food, clothing, and shelter necessary to the highest welfare of the physical man, but is daily growing stronger intellectually, so that very soon intellectuality and physical prowess will go hand in hand, and only he who possesses this combination can survive."

MIND VS. MAMMON.

Only sordid, mercenary tools or obsequious slaves judge other's character and brains by the size of their pocketbooks. The world is full of them, nor is the church exempt.

Christ knew not where to lay his head. Blind Homer, who wrote the "Iliad" and "Odyssey," is said to have begged his bread in three Hellenic towns; and, although mighty kings and empires have since passed away, his grand name still blazes through the ages.

Milton, the "Prince of Poets," a majestic "dreamer," was in very ordinary circumstances when he died, but "Paradise Lost" and "Regained," also "Comus," still live.

Shakespeare was far from being wealthy, but while the English language exists his name will be its monument.

Dr. Samuel Johnson and Robert Burns were so poor, that prison stared them in the face, and both had to solicit help to keep them from a debtor's jail. Yet Samuel Johnson and his wisdom is a milestone in English history, while "Bobby" Burns' name will inflame all true Scots while the nation exists.

Mozart, whose spirit winged

heaven for his musical inspiration, died in poverty, and, like all-conquering Caesar, none know their burial place. Mozart's glorious spirit still lives.

Jean Jacques Rousseau is said to have lived on crusts in a poverty-stricken garret and was often in want of food; yet, by his writings, the state and church of France were dethroned, the seed of the French revolution sown, while the king, queen and nobles lost their heads, and feudalism received its death-knell.

A few years before this his fame had become so prominent that the king desired to see him. Upon retiring from the palace, his poverty and personal appearance drew the sneers and gibes of the royal lackeys called "courtiers." They little thought in a few years afterwards his pen would be a harbinger of the revolution and their death.

Many of the greatest inventors have been in want while the money sharks fattened off their poverty-stricken corpses.

Do not judge a man's knowledge, heart and soul, by the size of his pocketbook, for there are many "Koh-i-noors" and "Moonstones" buried in the earth that are worthy to be set in the diadem of God.—S. J. Skeet, in Cleveland Citizen.

THE PRINCIPLES WE ADVOCATE

Human life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches over wider and wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

The Masses in Subjection.

In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes decreases, their power in the nation and in the world increases. They bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power—the wage workers—or that have but little land and little effective machinery outside of their labor power—the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

A bitter struggle over the division of the products of labor is waged between the exploiting property classes on the one hand and the exploited, propertyless class on the other. In this struggle the wage-working class cannot expect adequate relief from any reform of the present order or from the dominant class of society.

The wage workers are therefore the most determined and irreconcilable antagonists of the ruling class. They are also the class which

suffers most from the curse of class rule. The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

Modern Industry Planless.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years.

In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, moral and mental welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workingmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

Public Intelligence Corrupted.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public powers, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and censor the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

The struggle between wage workers and capitalists grows ever fiercer, and has become the only vital issue before the American people. The wage-working class, therefore, has the most vital and

direct interest in abolishing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society: The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer; the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital; and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and all class privileges.

Must Conquer the Political Power.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built: political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage-workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

An End to Class Rule.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world.

To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist class rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



SOME CURRENT COMMENT

(Written for the HERALD.)

"James W. Van Cleave, of the Manufacturers' association, was horrified at the presumption of the labor people who tried to get a plank inserted in the platform of the Republicans; but I notice that his modesty does not prevent him from taking the chairmanship of the national tariff commission convention now sitting at Indianapolis. If labor has no right to make recommendations about injunctions, what are 100 members of the National Association of Manufacturers doing at a tariff conference, anyhow? "Congress will be to blame," says Mr. Van Cleave, "unless it abolishes the (present way of making the tariff) system, and gives us the one which is proposed by the great business organizations of the country. We, as the representatives of the business men of the East and West, the North and South, are here today to give practical voice to this demand." The voice of "big business" was never clearer in calling for government of, by, and for the manufacturers. God save the king, and the rest of us will be all right, of course.

Sunday clericals are agitated for fear Socialism will shatter family ties. The degree of economic independence now enjoyed by women is also "breaking up the home," for according to the last government figures, by far the majority of divorces are sought by those "better halves" who believe they would be still better integers. The logical inference would seem to be that we should take away even the precarious means

of earning a livelihood that women now have; and then the most miserable "homes" could not well be broken up. This is exactly what is meant when opponents of equal suffrage say that "votes for women, as well as Socialism," will result in "free love." Or as a very frank attorney put it, when pressed to climb into the wagon of the suffragists, "If we pay the women too well, they will not wish to marry." Isn't it rather strange that men who are well paid, are still willing and anxious to enter into the matrimonial estate, from which so many women make their exit when they have a chance? What sort of homes are these that Bishop Donahue is anxious to preserve?

The reverend gentleman is grieved that the courts should break up those "happy" domiciles where the husband indulges in the flowing bowl and closes the celebration by pummeling his wife, or where he has already deserted her; and likewise is astonished that a wife should seek a separation from her husband for the trivial offense of throwing her poodle in the fire. "Where," says he, "is the warrant in God's word for the numerous other causes (of divorce) considered sufficient by legislatures and tribunals—drunkenness, desertion, cruelty, non-support," etc. Well, Bishop, where is the warrant in "God's word," for using wireless telegraphy to save the persons on a sinking ship? "God's word," says, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live. Shall we still adhere to it?" Louisa Harding.

Professor Charles Bushnell of Washington, D. C., in a recent lecture said: "IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF EUROPE THE SOCIALISTS HAVE NOW SET THE MAIN ISSUE FOR EVERY POLITICAL PARTY, AND IT APPEARS TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME, AND NOT A VERY

DISTANT TIME, WHEN THEY WILL DO SO IN AMERICA."

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

As a result of the convention of the Polish Socialists held in the city of Chicago, Dec. 25 to 26, a national Polish translator's office has been established at 627 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago, with Comrade Alex Gayek in charge. The service of the Polish translator's office, pertaining to all correspondence, is placed at the disposal of the respective state secretaries.

Organized workmen in Spokane, Wash., are having a brush with the authorities. Last December the city council, made up of Republicans and Democrats, passed an ordinance prohibiting the right of free assemblage on the streets inside the city's fire limits. The men insist on their constitutional right of free assemblage on the streets, and will invite arrest so persistently that the city will have to enlarge its jails and have a problem on its hands that will arouse the latent Americanism in the population to decisive action.

Shortly an organization and agitation tour will be arranged for James Connolly, of New York, in the territory of the northern states east of Chicago. Applications for assignment should be filed at once with the national office. Comrade

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE---Continued.

drawn between the question of public health and private business. Hudnall was afraid it might stir riots in the milk and baking business.

Senator Rodenstat said the ends sought were now reached through three agencies, the inspector of sewers, the plumbing inspector and the board of health.

Senator Gaylord said the present system was not effective enough; the inspectors did not always see what was done. The motive to corruption would not be present under this bill.

Page did not think it the place of a senator to intimate corruption without proof.

"I have the statement of plumbers, plenty of them, and shall bring them to you," said Gaylord.

Killed by Two Votes. Page moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Senator Hudnall asked, "To carry this thing to its logical conclusion we would have to have Socialists to make it right, wouldn't we?" "I am afraid you are right," replied Gaylord with a smile. "I am glad you see it so clearly."

That ended it; the bill was then killed by a vote of 12 to 10, those voting to save the bill being Senators Bishop, Blaine, Browne, Gaylord, Krumrey, Kleczka, Lyons, Owens, Pearson and Randolph.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Madison, Wis.:—Speaker Bancroft, in his endeavor to close the senatorial investigation, said some remarkable things. Ten million dollars were collected to elect President McKinley. There was nothing new about the senatorial campaign, as the same methods had been followed since the days of Washington and Jefferson, and that perhaps 75 per cent of the members of the legislature had handled some money. The investigation, the speaker intimated, was another case where the small fellow got all the blame and to his home was brought sorrow and shame. It was inferred that the voters had to be

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THE ECONOMICS OF KARL MARX IN A NUTSHELL--By Isador Ladoff

[Written for the HERALD.]
"Things are in the saddle and ride mankind."
—Emerson.

BOOKS and authors have their fate. Some are well read, although little spoken of; others are constantly spoken of and little read. Karl Marx belongs to the second class. His name is known to every man and woman of some education, while his books are rarely studied even by those who claim to be his followers. The perusal of Karl Marx's scientific works requires effort. The style of the great founder of economic determinism is lucid to those only trained in the art of abstract reasoning. This essay is an attempt at a brief and concise summarization of the most essential points of the economics of Karl Marx.

There is nothing so crazy and stupid—but our impossibilist brethren on the coast will take it up. The idea of creating a paid National Executive committee to do the clerical work at the national headquarters is one of these impossibilist gems. The best way out of it would be to invite the impossibilists to clear out of the party as quickly as possible, and try the scheme in their own organization if they ever can muster brains enough to start one. Every real Socialist will vote against the proposition of electing a paid National Executive committee.

The national executive committee has endorsed Mila Tupper Maynard as selected by the Woman's national committee, for the position of Woman's national organizer.

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A commodity is an object satisfying some human need, embodying human labor, consumed not by its producer, himself, and ranking on the market as an equivalent with other commodities.

The value of a commodity is results from its incorporation of human labor in general or abstract labor. The latter has to be distinguished from concrete human labor, work of a special nature, performed with a special object in view. We may also mention here, that skilled labor is considered as a multiple of unskilled labor. This classification of the various meanings of the term "labor" is essential to the proper conception of the theory of value. A distinction is made between value based on the intrinsic utility of a commodity and value founded on its ratio of ex-

change with other commodities. The first is called Use Value, the second, Exchange Value.

The average social time required for the production of a commodity is recognized as a measure of its value. Before we enlarge upon the sociological side of the theory of value, we have to devote a few lines to some more purely economic terms and definitions.

Money is the universal equivalent of exchange socially recognized as such. Under the present economic system, the only logical standard of money may be gold, as it must not be a symbol but a commodity. However, the value of gold as bullion does not affect the ratio of exchange between commodities. Price is merely but an expression of the relative value of a commodity in money. At the same time it is apparent that money, being a standard of price, has no price itself. The hoarding of money was the primitive form of the accumulation of wealth.

Emphasis is put on the distinction between labor power, potential labor, a perishable commodity on one hand and labor proper, labor power applied to production, work on the other hand. Of epoch-making significance is the classification of the nature of labor in accordance with the evolution of social institutions. In the case of Robinson Crusoe, labor must be necessarily individual. In a patriarchal community where things are produced only for domestic use and consumption, there are no commodities, no exchange values. In the middle ages labor was social and personal. In the community with the means of production (capital), owned by the community collectively, part of the commodity

will be used again for production as social capital; the rest will be distributed between the individuals composing the community according to the average social time spent by them in production for the commonwealth. In other words, the mode of production is the foundation of all social economic institutions.

Karl Marx was the first economist who called attention to the producers of wealth, to their past, present and future fate as human beings. He was the first to point out scientifically the exploitation of the producers of wealth by social-economic drones and parasites. Marx called attention to the complete divorce between the worker and the means of production. Due to this divorce, the worker is obliged to sell his labor power to the owner of the means of production—the capitalist. In this act the worker is always at a disadvantage. The worker has to advance his labor power to his employer. The latter appropriates to himself the difference between the value of the product of labor on one hand and the combined value of labor power and means of production on the other hand. This lion's share is called surplus value. In other words, the wage worker spends more time on productive work for his employer than he is paid for in wages. Indeed, it is the express purpose of the capitalist to create profit for himself. This is his business. The capitalist is not paying, moreover, for the enhanced efficiency of labor due to applied science, to collective work and a combined working day. Capitalistic production is essentially machine production. The worker is degraded to a mere live attachment to a dead tool.

The tendency of machine production is in the direction of the elimination of the element of personal skill and intelligence on the part of the worker. And this elimination leads to the depreciation of the market value of labor. Women and children replace men as factors in production. An army of unemployed is in constant reserve and acts as a menace to the employed every time the latter contemplate a strike for shorter hours of labor, higher wages, or any other improvement of their condition.

Machine production intensifies human toil, pauperizes the actual producers of wealth, creates commercial anarchy and periodically recurring times of economic depression, entailing untold miseries to the masses. [We are just now enjoying a period of hard times.]

Karl Marx's indictment of the capitalist system is accepted as eminently correct by many conservative economists of note. However, the most important contribution to modern economics made by Karl Marx in his recognition of value as a social reality, a social relation between producers and consumers of commodities. The classical and "vulgar" (i. e., those biased by middle class prejudices) economists were dogmatic in their treatment of the "wealth of nations" and the "economic man."

The latter was a mere abstraction and not the slightest attention was paid to the producers of wealth and their share in it from the point of view of justice and equity. None of the "vulgar economists" seemingly suspected the existence of a sociological background to their "dismal science." Karl Marx was the first to illuminate by the flash of his genius the heretofore hidden meeting ground of economics, sociology and ethics, to turn economics into a social science.

"The vulgar economists" were imbued with the superstitious notion, aptly called the fetishism of commodities. Indeed, we live in an age of idolatry of the man-made tin gods of capitalism, of worship of material wealth, no matter how acquired or used. Property is considered more sacred than human life or happiness. Living men are ruled by the dead things they create themselves.

The new view-point on economic relations as social relations suggested far-reaching deductions. The dynamic side of economic institutions was emphasized. The changeability of economic institutions in time and space depended on the prevailing mode of production and the interests of the social groups engaged in production was pointed out. The human will guided by reason was recognized as a social

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Another bill by Wallace Ingalls (638, A.) pretends to safeguard elevators and shapers and other machinery. In reality, it would cripple the efficiency of the bureau of labor, and had to be referred to the Committee on Manufacturers and Labor, after being recommended for passage by the Committee

Wallace Ingalls Again!
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By TEDDY

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Do your duty now, comrades. You know that in the fight for the wage slave at this present stage, "the pen is mightier than the sword." Then, this means make use of the product of the pen. You will never play a losing game if you do.

Never forget the brother who does not have the HERALD. He needs the HERALD to show him a new way, while he is being sandwiched by capitalism. Your endeavors will always meet with success, comrades. Just try it and see.

"MAKING GOOD."

Following are our sub card leaders for this week: Comrades Sherman of D. C., Asdale of Pennsylvania, Homberg of Kentucky, Reese of Alabama, Blake of Texas, Chismom of Texas, Gatten of California, Nash of Minnesota, Gill and Gollwitzer of Wisconsin.

The Chicago Daily Socialist has arrived with two more subs for the HERALD.

Comrade Hinds of South Dakota discovered by one peep into the side streets that he could easily land a bunch of subs for the HERALD. His view proved to be correct, for we are in receipt of eleven new ones.

Comrade Lauri of Wisconsin has done a bit of hill climbing. He filled our sub blank.

Comrade Welch is a danger signal for the HERALD in Kansas. He sent in some more new ones this week.

Here is another in Comrade Bosmer of Wisconsin. He landed on a couple of good ones for the benefit of the HERALD.

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LAWYER
DANIEL W. HOAN
302-304 West Ave.—Phone Main 2185

OLIPHANT & YOUNG
(SUCCESSORS TO E. G. UNDERWOOD)
107 Wisconsin St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS. PATENTS

J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL
DIRECTOR
Telephone South 310
1072 KIRKPATRICK AVENUE

FRANK KORSCH Saloon and
Meeting Hall
903 GREENFIELD AVENUE

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CHAIRS
FISH
375 FIRST AVENUE 375

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL

Regular meeting, March 17, 1909.
Bro. Leo. Dorn in the chair;
Bro. Sultaire, vice-chairman.
All officers present. Minutes
read and approved.

New delegates seated from Musicians No. 8; Mattress and Box-Spring Makers No. 127 (new); Carriage and Wagon Workers No. 25; Lake Seamen.

Roll call of organizations dispensed with, 39 to 22.
The Building Trades council reported new working agreements between the Associated Association

of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers versus the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and between the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union versus the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. Moved that the agreements be given a second reading at the next meeting. Lost. Report filed.

The Label section reported on its work. Report filed.
The Executive Board reported having initiated L. A. Downing, Anna Eidelloth and Louis Heup as members of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers International and signed an agreement with the Milwaukee Overall Laundry for one year. Approved. The board recommended that the council purchase a check protector. Carried.

The board recommended the issuance of credentials to Victor L. Berger, Meta Berger, Harvey De Brown, Dr. B. P. Churchill, Frederic Heath, A. Huebschmann, J. C. Kleist, Wm. Schwab, Emil Seidel, Elizabeth H. Thomas, C. D. Thompson, Albert J. Welch, W. R. Gaylord, Thos. Feeley and Daniel Hoan. Approved. The board recommended the seating of Bro. Geo. Widulle from the Musicians' union. Approved. A letter from the private secretary of Pres. Taft was read and filed. A communication from W. J. Cary was read and filed. An appeal from the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of Philadelphia on behalf of the men arrested in the strike at Chester, Pa., on charges trumped up by Pinkertons. Funds were asked for to meet the expense of trying to get justice in the courts. Moved that delegates report back and that secretary write and express the sympathy of the council. Motion amended that the council request locals to donate \$1 or \$2 where possible. Carried. The board recommended that the secretary issue no more credentials to delegates until they have been seated in the council. Approved. The board endorsed the following now pending in the legislature and that endorsement be sent to senators and representatives from Milwaukee, as requested by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

"Bill No. 580, A.—To create section 11021r of the statutes, making it the duty of the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics to collect and publish material showing the effect of various occupations upon the health, vitality, energy and industrial efficiency of wage-earners in this state and making an appropriation therefor."

"The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. There is added to the statutes a new section to read: Section 1021r. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor and industrial statistics to investigate, collect and publish all available information upon the subject of industrial hygiene, including the conditions that retard, or promote the health, vitality, energy and industrial efficiency of wage-earners in Wisconsin, and to inquire into measures and means of promoting the co-operation of employers and wage earners toward the improvement of physique and industrial efficiency of the working people of the state. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated annually for a period not exceeding two years."

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

The Executive Board report concurred in as a whole.

Moved to revert to obligation of delegates. Carried. Bro. Widulle obligated.

The committee to see the county board in regard to union bread at the jail was granted further time.

Bro. Martin Gorecki presented the subject of a labor paper in Polish and urged the council to advertise therein. Moved that a \$5 advertisement be taken in the paper. Carried.

Notice given to meetings of the Political Refugee Defense League.

Reported that the Waukesha Milk company was having its wagons painted in a non-union shop. On motion, referred to business agent.

It was reported that the Douglas shoes were still without the label.

On motion a credential from Federal Labor Union No. 8002 was laid over because the union was in arrears, and the secretary was instructed to notify the union of its arrearage.

Secretary Reichert reported that all amounts for carnival tickets had been paid. Four unions were still in arrears for Labor Day tickets. The sum of \$254 was collected in to date for the Hatters. Receipts will be sent from New York. On motion, the business agent was instructed to visit the four unions in regard to the Labor Day indebtedness.

Moved that all delegates see to it that the name and address of the

of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers versus the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and between the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union versus the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers. Moved that the agreements be given a second reading at the next meeting. Lost. Report filed.

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A WORD TO THE WOMEN!

Here is a chance to double the Social-Democratic vote at the coming election!

Do you realize, Social-Democratic women of Milwaukee, that by casting your vote for school-directors on April 6 you can make the Social-Democratic vote mount up to just double the vote cast by your husbands, fathers and brothers?

This would be a great triumph for the Social-Democrats, and for the women as well. If the men and women of the Social-Democratic party would rally to the polls in equal numbers, the news would be carried all over the country, from Maine to California. And the women everywhere would be proud of their sisters in Milwaukee.

Every right carries with it a duty. The right of the women of Milwaukee to vote for school board directors carries with it the duty to exercise that right. It is the duty of all true women to protect the public schools in which the children of Milwaukee are educated. Our public schools have been attacked. Let the mothers and sisters of the children in these schools rally to the rescue.

Do not let any one discourage you from going to the polls on April 6 to vote for the Social-Democratic candidates for school directors. Do not listen to any one who tells you that "women do not know

enough to vote." Show them that you are not children and that you understand how to handle the voting machine as well as any man.

And do not forget also to take your sister, your friend and the lady next door with you to the voting booth. Tell them about the fight that Mayor Rose and the politicians are making against the schools of Milwaukee. Tell them about the little children in cold barracks, unsanitary buildings and in fire-traps. Tell them that the Social-Democrats stand for better school buildings—not only for good school houses in the silk-stocking wards, but also in the workingmen's districts. The children of the working class deserve just as good school rooms and just as good care as the sons and daughters of the so-called "upper" class.

When you have told all this to your sister, your friend and your neighbor, then bring them with you to the polls and see that they vote the Social-Democratic ticket.

Although you may not take much interest in politics in general, this school fight is a question that vitally concerns you. Remember, this is a fight for your children.

It is a struggle for the rights of the boys and girls, especially of the boys and girls in the working class districts.

Let us see what woman will bring out the largest number of other women on election day!

THOSE LAW-ABIDING LEADING BUSINESS MEN

A correspondent from Oshkosh, Wis., where the Diamond Match Co. has extensive factories, sends us a copy of a form that the trust is

passing around for signatures among its helpless employees. It is in the form of a contract, and reads:

"For Value Received, the undersigned, an employee of The Diamond Match Company, hereby expressly waives the weekly or bi-weekly payment of wages to him as provided by law, and hereby agrees to accept in lieu thereof the payment to him on the fifth day of each month of the wages earned by him as such employee from and including the sixteenth day of the preceding month to and including the last day of such preceding month; and the payment to him on the twentieth day of each month of the wages so earned by him from and including the first day of such month to and including the fifteenth day of each month."

"And further agrees that when said fifth or twentieth days shall fall upon a legal holiday, then payment may be made to him on the next succeeding day not a legal holiday."

Found Guilty of Blacklisting.

A great victory for organized labor, as well as for right and justice, has been won by James W. O'Brien, a member of the Commercial Telegraphers' union, in a suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph Co. for blacklisting. The plaintiff was awarded damages in the sum of \$1200 by a jury at Seattle, Wash. In giving a history of the case the Union Record of that city says:

"O'Brien had been an operator for 24 years and showed by testimony that his services on all the newspaper associations where he worked had been satisfactory. During the telegraph strike of 1906 O'Brien became chairman of the press committee and gave out information concerning the manner in which the Western Union handled messages at that time. Through an agreement in a contract made with the Western Union in leasing its wires and equipment to the United Press the former retained the right to dictate whom the latter should employ as operator in a provision that the operator should be satisfactory to the Western Union."

"On December 30, 1907, O'Brien secretary of their unions be properly reported to the official paper, the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD. Carried.

Receipts.
Federal Labor Union, 8002. \$3.60
Sheet Metal Workers No. 24 9.00
Carpenters No. 1053. 1.77
Commercial Telegraphers
No. 2. 3.84
Carpenters No. 1748. 1.94
Lake Seamen 9.00
Plasterers No. 138. 4.17
Beer Bottlers No. 213. 30.00
Carpenters No. 522 2.32
Horsehoes No. 11. 9.00
Carpenters No. 1586. .97
Bakers No. 205. 4.93
John Reichert, carnival tickets 11.50

Disbursements.
Executive Board 4.75
Free Gemeinde.
Jan., Feb. and March. 30.00
F. J. Weber, postage. 5.00
F. J. Weber, postage. 1.00
F. J. Weber, four days' services 16.65
Edw. Basenborg, seven days 29.16
Carnival tickets 5.75
Salary, F. Heath. 9.00
Salary, F. Reichert 9.00
Salary, E. Brodie. 9.00
Salary, M. Weisenfluh 3.00
E. Brodie, check protector. .50

\$122.81
The council then adjourned.
Frederic Heath, Rec. Sec.

SCHLEIGER-SCHULZ CO.
Hatters and
Men's Furnishers
NEW STORE—NEW GOODS—UNION
HATS A SPECIALTY
1301 VLIET STREET

LET ME HAVE YOUR NEXT ORDER FOR WOOD AND COAL

By giving me your order for fuel you not only get good coal and good weight, delivered by union teamsters, at the prevailing price—not a cent more—but will also help, without extra cost to you, the Social-Democratic press and party, who, in turn, are surely working for your best interest.

The Mueller Fuel and Supply Co., which furnishes the fuel, absolutely guarantees full weight and the best of quality. "Anything which is not right will be made right in their motto. So, no matter where you have been getting fuel, send us your next order.

All orders will be delivered by union teamsters. Certainly, as this is the only way that union men can employ union men to make deliveries of this kind that we know of,



WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

GENERAL OFFICERS

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.
FREDERICK BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas. 553 Orchard St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

WILLIAM HAMANN, 409 Eleventh St., Milwaukee, Wis.
JAMES SHEEHAN, 508 Fifth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
WILLIAM KAUFMANN, 708 Pearl St., Kenosha, Wis.
HARRY SKIDMORE, 803 Chandler St., Madison, Wis.
E. R. HILSTEAD, 418 Eddy St., Eau Claire.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair Law" here before appearing has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners
Wake Up!
Join the Union!
your craft and be a party of your class
the UNION LABEL—always demand it—Shop-Cards—cast your Ballots for emancipation from wage slavery

every union man will naturally act true to the pledge he has taken, and place his orders here. Every union man ought to see that this is announced frequently at the meetings of his local.

Send your orders by postal, or call at the office, 344 Sixth street. The office is open Sunday mornings from 9 o'clock to noon. Or, if you wish, telephone your order. Our number is Grand 2394.

H. W. BISTORIUS.

UNION HACK DRIVERS.

The following liverymen in Milwaukee can furnish union drivers on request. Their hacks are not unionized, but they employ some union men. When ordering a rig insist on a union driver:

Brett, Arthur J., 281 Reed st.
Czerwinski, M., 650 Fourth ave.
Crocker, C. J., 1228 Grand Ave., rear.
Feldmann, Chas., 1220 Garfield st.
Fennig, K., 405 Lincoln Avenue.
Hartmann, George W., 709 Tenth st.
Jensen Park Livery, 417 Marshall st.
Kasik, Emil J., 1038 Fifth St.
Kemper, Herman, 247 Reed st.
Kohn, M. A., 860 Thirty-sixth st.
Miller, Sam R., 530 Market st.
E. Schmitt, 2425 Vliet Street.
Tegen, William, 699 Teoth st.

UNION BREAD.

The following downtown restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward Bank.
Miller Cafe, East Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, East Water and Michigan streets.
Kiesel Restaurant, Mason street, between East Water street and Broadway.
Albion Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.
Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee street, opposite Shubert theater.
Walter's Restaurant, 260 Third st.

TEETH EXTRACTED

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT
NEW TEETH—the best and most improved in the world. \$3.00 UP
Guaranteed to Fit, or Money Refunded.
Standard Crown and Bridge Teeth. \$5.00 UP
FINE FILLINGS A LEADING SPECIALTY

We guarantee complete satisfaction: give honest, intelligent advice free, and deservingly so.

DR. YOUNG
414-1/2 Sherman Bldg., Milwaukee
NOV/25—E.O.L. '08; Sundays, 9 to 12
Phone Grand 1804.

LAUER'S

National Av.
Cor. 1st Av.

\$15.00

ALL-WOOL

Blue Serge Suits

(silk or serge lined) are becoming more popular each day with the dresser who cares. The reason is—you would have some difficulty in matching the values at \$25.00 elsewhere.

OPEN EVENINGS CLOSED SUNDAYS



Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

WASHBURN: Some of the friends and sympathizers of our cause have organized a club, each member paying 25c per month for the purpose of distributing literature. The purpose is to use the poll list and send each voter in the county some literature. Last month papers were sent to 500 voters.

TWO RIVERS: The comrades have nominated Comrade Adolph Kummerow for mayor. This completes the ticket. The party will go into the campaign with colors flying. An effort has been made on the part of certain Catholic priests to discredit the Socialist movement, but the effort has come to grief. One of the comrades, after listening to a tirade against Socialism by one of these priests, in a recent church meeting, could stand it no longer, and got up and left the church. They say they will take their religion from Rome, but the church has no business to dictate their politics. Comrade Jacobs' address was well received. Comrade Wentorf writes that it was one of the best addresses ever delivered in the city. It was clear and to the point.

PRAIRIE FARM: Comrade Hovda sends in \$100 for copies of pamphlets and other literature and declares that the sentiment for Socialism is growing rapidly among the farmers in his section. We have never heard from this community before and are glad to welcome Comrade Hovda as a member-at-large. He says: "I have been advocating Socialism ever since the days of populism. I think we must have about twenty Socialists in our township at present. When I came here eight years ago I was the only one." And so the movement grows.

MANITOWOC: Things are lively in Manitowoc these days. The splendid comrades are rallying round the Daily Tribune and are preparing for a magnificent campaign. Comrade Stolze will be candidate for mayor, and there is a good chance to sweep

the town. The Catholic priests have attacked the party, and one of them claimed recently that he had orders from Rome to do so. The Daily Tribune, however, which has a wonderful reputation for exposing all kinds of lies and graft stories, looked the matter up and discovered that the orders came from local politicians, and not from Rome. Comrade Wright sends us the following in regard to the work: "We are having a peach of a time up here with our charges of misgovernment. I had an investigation in which we delivered the goods, although the investigating committee used every method to shut us off. Our charge was that a contractor was paid \$400 on a contract for putting stone in a pier, which he didn't deliver. The act is like and then some up here and one of the administration friends said they lost 300 votes by their shameful way of handling the investigation. I had an hour's battle with the city attorney on the witness stand, and I enjoyed every minute of it. He tried to lead me into a trap, but it didn't work quite right."

"The mayor has sold about \$75 worth of disinfectant to the city, and we shall start things around his head. So it goes. Everywhere everyone says that the next mayor will be a Social Democrat—and he will."

STURGEON BAY: The comrades have put up the following candidates for the spring election:

First ward—Alderman: Chas. N. Fuller.

Supervisor: J. E. Harris.

Second ward—Alderman: Dr. N. Z. Wager.

School commissioner: G. W. Allen.

Fourth ward—Alderman: Peter Tagman.

The only officials to be elected here this spring are aldermen, supervisors and school commissioners. Our ticket is incomplete, because we haven't enough members in all the wards.

Polled 75 votes one year ago and should be able to increase this to about two.

HARTFORD: Comrade Lenz sends in 23 ten week subs for the HERALD. There is going to be a harvest in Hartford by and by.

DELINQUENCY NOTICE: This week we have mailed to the secretary of each local throughout the state a supply of delinquency notices and membership notices for the comrades to use in keeping up the membership in their locals. We believe the comrades will find these very helpful, and we propose to keep the locals supplied. Every Socialist's first duty is to keep his dues in the party organization paid up. This is the basis of our work and we hope every comrade will do his best with regard to this. The notices will assist in keeping the dues collected.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM: The locals are now voting on a proposed amendment to the national constitution. We believe this amendment should be voted down. It proposes to pay each member of the executive committee \$90 a month, and to have them do nothing else but attend to this work. This would take all the money that the party could raise, and we would have nothing but the executive committee to do the national office, which are already sufficiently high. If we should undertake to pay our national committee, we would be unable to secure the \$90 a month the men who are best fitted for the work, and besides, in this way we would concentrate all of the power in Chicago and build up a big machine there. We believe this is the most unwise proposition that has yet been submitted, and we hope that every branch will vote solidly against this referendum.

COMRADE MILLS' DATES: Superior, March 27; Osceola, March 28; Rhinelander, 29; Wausau, 30; Fond du Lac, 31; Two Rivers, April 1; Manitowoc, 2; Oshkosh, 4, 2:30 p.m.; Weymouth, 5; Grand Rapids, 6; Madison, 7; Brookfield, 8; Kenosha, 9; Racine, 10; Milwaukee, 11, 2:30 p.m.

At the close of the Wisconsin dates Comrade Mills will make a tour of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Later he will make a trip through the east.

POYSSIPPI: Comrade Brown sends in 75c to pay his dues as a member-at-large for three months. Says he cannot afford to be outside

of the great international Socialist movement.

BUTTERNUT: Comrade Drescher sends in his application as member-at-large. He says the local has gone to sleep and he at least proposes to keep up his standing in the army.

DEER PARK: Comrade Belland joins the party as a member-at-large and says he has been fighting for the social revolution for 16 years.

DALLAS: Barron county seems to be alive with Socialists. Comrade Blyton sends in his application as a member-at-large and now we have four or five in different parts of this county. Pretty soon it will be time to organize.

RICE LAKE: Comrade Trumper gets into the organization this week. The local there has not been doing much during the last two years, but Comrade Trumper hopes to get things started again. They are waking up everywhere.

BERLIN: G. S. Skeel responds to our call and becomes a member of the organized forces. And still there are more to follow.

HARVEY DEE BROWN: Comrade Brown is going to make a tour of the state beginning the first of May. We have decided to postpone Comrade Thomas' trip until June. The reason for this is that the only chance to get Comrade Brown for a tour in Wisconsin this summer is in the month of May. Comrade Thomas will go out for her trip in the month of June. We should like to hear from all locals that would care to make use of Comrade Brown. We intend to make his trip a special effort along the line of organization, and the instruction of the locals, branches and comrades in general, in organization work.

BELOIT: Comrade Brown spoke here last Friday night to a good-sized audience. The meeting was a success in every way. In the audience was a comrade who has served in the Socialist movement in Norway for years. He has even been a member of one of the city councils there, elected by the Socialists. The newspapers gave a good report of Comrade Brown's lecture, and all are pleased. The comrades are now arranging for a suitable club room where they can hold meetings and lectures for organization purposes.

MILWAUKEE.

Spring Campaign Fund.

Several thousand workmen are out of work in Milwaukee county at the present time. This makes it very hard for us to get funds, as many of these unemployed men who were formerly good contributors to the party now have nothing to contribute. This means that those who can afford to contribute should contribute as liberally as they possibly can. In order that the work of the campaign may be carried on without serious delay, it is important that the necessary funds should be raised at once. One dollar now will do more good than two later on; so, send in your dollar now and help make the coming victory a decisive one. Watch it grow.

Fritz Koll\$1.00
Edw. Ziegler1.50

Branch Meetings Next Week.

MONDAY.

County Central Committee, at Paschen's hall, 345 Chestnut street.

TUESDAY.

West Allis Branch, 5619 Greenfield avenue.

Slavonian Branch, Mattie's hall, 163 Reed street.

Danish Branch, Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street.

Twenty-first Ward Branch, Klumpp's hall, 1432 Greenbay avenue.

Fifteenth Ward Branch, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

WEDNESDAY.

Nineteenth Ward Branch, Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

First Ward Branch, 842 Arlington place.

THURSDAY.

East Side Women's Club, Heilbecker's hall, 327 Sherman street.

Seventeenth Ward Branch, Odd Fellow's hall, corner Potter and Kinnekinne avenues.

Fourteenth Ward Branch, 792 Forest Home avenue.

Twelfth Ward Branch, Hoff's hall, 661 Kinnekinne avenue.

FRIDAY.

West Side Young People's Socialist League, Kasten's hall, Nineteenth and Vliet streets.

Consolidated, Third, Fourth and Seventh, 344 Sixth street.

Twenty-third Ward Branch, Zimmermann's hall, corner 15th and Greenfield avenues.

Twentieth Ward Branch, Harrington's hall, corner Teutonia avenue and Clarke street.

Eighteenth Ward Branch, 490 Cramer street.

Thirteenth Ward Branch, Schmidt's hall, corner Third and Wright sts.

Sixth Ward Branch, George Heilbecker's, 522 Third street.

SATURDAY.

South Side Polish Section, Pawlowski's hall, Second avenue and Mitchell street.

WANTED—Socialist Bookkeeper to audit books in spare time. Apply: B 14, 344 Sixth St., c/o Social-Democratic Herald.

Milwaukee Free School Lectures.

Given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors. No charges or collections—Children not admitted—Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.

Travel Lectures.

Illustrated with colored slides by Rev. Charles A. Fenne.

Saturday, March 20—"Constantinople," South Division High school, Lapham street and Eighth avenue; Mitchell street, Sixth Avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Sunday, March 21—"Constantinople," South Division High school, Lapham street and Eighth avenue; Mitchell street, Sixth Avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Monday, March 22—"Care of the Body," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; all south side car lines pass Park street.

Tuesday, March 23—"Hints on Health," Tenth District school No. 1, Thirteenth and Lloyd streets, 12th street or North avenue car lines.

Wednesday, March 24—"Hints on Health," Tenth District school No. 1, Thirteenth and Lloyd streets, 12th street or North avenue car lines.

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Poisons, the Body and Health.

Illustrated with colored slides by Dr. A. H. Brundage.

Saturday, March 20—"Poisons and Poisoning," West Division High school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets; State street car line.

Monday, March 22—"Care of the Body," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; all south side car lines pass Park street.

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Open
EveningsClosed
Sundays

\$3.50

SPRING SHOWING

Fashion's Latest Decrees in Shoes
March 22d to March 27th

A beautiful showing of all that's new and correct in season. Beauty combines with wearing quality here. As a favor to yourself, we want you to come and see. Popular prices prevail here. Women's \$1.95 to \$4; Men's Oxfords \$2.50 to \$5.

TELL YOUR SHOE TROUBLES TO

LUEDKE

The Shoe Man

413-415 NATIONAL AVENUE

SHOULD BE IN JAIL.

Manitowoc, Wis., March 16.—A most amusing thing has just happened, which only goes to show how a "business administration" can wriggle and squirm when it gets in a pinch.

During the recent smallpox epidemic the city used \$110 worth of formaldehyde. Of that amount a careful canvass shows two-thirds was furnished by Mayor Groffman, who conducts a drug store.

Two aldermen, both "business" men, also have sold goods to the city frequently.

The Social-Democrats a year ago asked an opinion as to the legality of such sales from the city attorney. The council adopted the resolution asking for the opinion, but not until a few weeks ago was it forthcoming.

Finally he gave it. He said that such a practice was a violation of

the criminal statutes. Last night the Social-Democrats, not wishing to be unduly severe, but desiring to let it go merely as a breach of civil law, introduced a resolution demanding that all money paid for goods to city officials be returned to the city treasury.

Wow and little fishes! Nix! Not a copper! Not a sou' marker!

The motion to adopt was amended by the two aldermen who were hit, the amendment being to table, not allowable under parliamentary law. The mayor refused to recognize a point of order on the deal and the motion to table went through a kiting!

And the saddest part of it all is that our mayor was held up to us before election as a model of virtue and child-like simplicity.

But darn those Social-Democrats anyway! Chester M. Wright.

JUSTICE FOR THE FIREMEN!

The bill to give the Milwaukee firemen and policemen the right of trial before dismissal from the departments was up again for a hearing at Madison Wednesday. Four years ago, when a similar bill was up the chiefs of the two departments, together with a strong lobby went out to Madison in a private car provided by Pfister. They were there again this year, and as full of bunk as ever.

It is an outrage that such a law has not been passed long ago, and the anxiety and panic, almost, of the chiefs suggests the thought that there is something unsuspicious back of the matter which they wish to keep covered up and which might become public if the proposed bill passed. Certainly they act very much like men who are trying to cover up something.

Now the pension law is very unjust. It puts the city in the position of robbing the men in case they are dismissed before serving the full time. The men are obliged to pay into the pension fund—the fire de-

partment pension fund, for instance—2½ per cent out of their salaries each month, year after year, in order to retire on a half pension after serving twenty-two years. They therefore have a vested interest in the department, to which violence is done when they are dismissed from service without at least the right of trial. But a trial would spoil discipline, it is said!

How can there be true discipline in the department when the men suffer under this feeling of injustice?

The smallest promptings of common justice demand that a man shall have a right to be heard in his own defense in such a case, and especially when not only he himself may lose the right to a pension, and all the money he has been forced to pay over to the city out of his salary, but his family may suffer through it as well. How can it be otherwise than that the family of a man so dismissed will feel that the city has robbed them of part of their money each month, for they got nothing in return!

How can the giving of the right of trial militate against the discipline of the two departments? Where do we find stricter discipline than in the army, yet neither officer nor enlisted man in the military service of Uncle Sam can be even punished to the extent of thirty days' imprisonment without a court of inquiry sitting on the case, in order that the accused may have protection from possible injustice. Does anyone claim that the grant of the right of trial to the soldiers impairs the efficiency of their superiors or that it debilitates or disorganizes the service?

Discipline, to be sound, must be founded on justice.

The men in the departments are our fellow citizens. They often

COUNCIL VOTES THE FULL SCHOOL BONDS!

And Aldermen Make Sensational Charges.—Rose to Try the Patience of the People Still Further!

Milwaukee: The public schools triumphed in Monday's meeting of the city council, and incidentally a family row showed itself in the Democratic ranks and for a time just before the meeting adjourned, the atmosphere looked squally. And during the squall it came out that bludgeoning tactics had been pursued by the Democratic leaders in trying to keep their party aldermen in line against the public schools.

"Ald. Koerner came to me and threatened me that if I voted for the schools I would get very little street improvements in my ward," declared Ald. Fass, a Republican.

Ald. Pierson, Democrat, has a pet project of a bridge across the river at Wright street.

Threats Were Used.

When the give and take became heated he charged that other Democratic aldermen had come to him also with threats. They told him that his Wright street bridge would be voted down if he kept on with his support of the public schools in the council—he voted for the schools, and his own measure was voted down!

Crimination and recrimination was the order of the hour before things finally quieted down.

The meeting started out with a three-hour debate on the school bonds in the afternoon, and when a vote was finally taken the full \$360,000 bond issue, that is, the minority report from the finance committee, signed among others by Ald. Arnold, was passed by a majority of one vote, 18 to 17. Another veto from the mayor is expected.

Many Citizens Present.

A large number of citizens, both men and women, filled the lobby and galleries while the debate was in progress. Ald. Melms made the principal speech for the full issue of bonds and Ald. Carney (D.) led the opposition.

Ald. Melms, seeing that the other side was holding back took the floor. He said he had been informed that arguments would be brought forward in favor of the compromise of \$245,000, and he would like to hear them before he had his say. There were cries of "Go on," and he continued.

He took up the veto message of the mayor on the former vote of \$245,000 school bonds and called attention to some paragraphs in the light of subsequent knowledge on the subject. The mayor had inveighed against the extravagance of a bath pool in the new Tenth District school when the north side

natatorium was a few blocks away, but everyone now knew that the mayor had been mistaken about there being a swimming pool in the new school building. It looked as if the mayor had not informed himself fully before writing the veto. The mayor had said he was not in favor of giving the schools more than \$120,000 because the money would be squandered. Yet on the second budget the mayor agreed to add \$80,000 more "for the schools to squander." And now he would "recede \$245,000!" And as to the extravagant cost of the school officials, it could be pointed out that by their work \$23,000 had been saved.

Ald. Melms showed how he had helped on the vacation of an alley for a church school in the Eleventh ward which alone used the alley, and Ald. Schneider himself, then a private citizen, had signed the petition, so he ought to know where he, Ald. Melms, stood. He was in favor of more playgrounds for the children, no matter under what auspices. The same alderman had criticized the school board for having on hand unexpended money, yet the city had such money, a lot of it, tied up waiting to be expended in a regular manner on contracts that were started. Moreover, the superintendent of schools had stated that the school board was ready to condemn school land in the Fourteenth ward, and had the money ready to pay over, and nothing could be done because the aldermen kept the matter in the committee box, so that action could not be taken.

He pointed out that some of the aldermen were under orders, evidently. The alderman of the Eighteenth had a good record on playgrounds in his own ward, yet here he was on the other side. And a new school was badly needed in that ward. Another alderman called himself the children's friend, yet showed his insincerity on this question. Other aldermen were in favor of sunlight bath pavilions for babies, but evidently when the babies got larger they were willing they should be killed off in the barracks. It was said to feel that the city had money to feed the monkeys in the zoo, but not enough to give the children first and the animals next. And some of these aldermen, he said, talk loudly of economy, and yet vote for sidewalk inspectors, and inspectors of inspectors, and so on!

Ald. Schneider got the floor to try to make a defense. He blurted something about not needing a new school site in the Eleventh ward.

either this year or next year. Ald. Carney then insisted that his figures were correct and said the school officials didn't seem to want the barracks removed, at which there were audible smiles in the lobby. He resented the idea that he was prejudiced because his children did not go to the public schools. "I stand here as an American citizen," he declared. "I do send my children to the parochial schools—that's my right as an American citizen." He then launched into a tirade against the dodgers that were circulated for the school agitation meetings. The bills for the meetings said that if the people did not rule there would be anarchy in Milwaukee. The Social-Democratic paper in each issue was calling for another French revolution (1) he said, and if Melms' party ruled there would be anarchy in Milwaukee. He said he could not be forced to vote more money for the schools by threats.

Ald. Stern (R.) made a fine plea for the schools, showed that it was not a question as to what the council thought they ought to have, but a clear provision of law that gave them a definite amount, with which the council could not legally interfere, so that the question was simply whether the council proposed to obey the law or not. The law to give the schools a definite sum without interference from the aldermen, he said, had been framed for the very reason that the schools had to be rescued from partisan politics, as a result of past bitter experience.

Other aldermen took a hand in the debate almost to the point of tediousness, and Ald. Carney said he thought the schools should be content with the \$245,000. He denied being inconsistent.

Melms—Then why did you vote to sustain the veto of the \$245,000, when you had a chance to vote for that sum before?

Carney said the mayor would approve the compromise of \$245,000, but would veto the \$360,000.

When the vote was finally taken the result was as follows:

For \$360,000—Arnold, Braun, Fass, Grass, Hassmann, Klein, Koch, McKinley, Melms, Pierson, Ries, Rummel, Smith, Stern, Strehlow, Tarrant, Walter, Weiley—18.

For \$245,000—Abert, Adler, Altpeter, Biersach, Bogk, Bulder, Carney, Connelly, Hopp, Kane, Kantak, Koerner, Schneider, Strachota, Winters, Wittig, Corcoran—17.

There were smiles all over the lobby and in the galleries when the result was announced.

So. Milwaukee.

The Social-Democratic aldermen in South Milwaukee are doing some wide-awake work in trying to keep the government of the city straight. At the meeting Tuesday evening Ald. Kleist, S.-D. P., introduced the following resolution, which explains itself:

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, 1909, this common council concurred in the following motion, duly made by Ald. Knoll, and seconded by Ald. Grobenschmidt, to wit: That Wm. J. Riley be appointed special city attorney at a salary of \$40 a month, until May 1, 1910, unless otherwise notified; and

WHEREAS, The city clerk of our city has seen fit to change and tamper with the minutes or journal of this council by striking out the word "city" so as to get around the law and have it read "special attorney," therefore,

RESOLVED, That the said city clerk be and he is hereby severely censured for this act of official malfeasance, and that he is hereby warned against committing further falsifications of the record; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said city clerk be and he is hereby instructed to forthwith restore the said minutes to a correct state in the matter here complained of.

The whole Reilly affair has a queer look. Some time ago F. Grogan, the city attorney, resigned his position to remove to the West. At the meeting on the evening of Feb. 2, Mayor Smith appointed Reilly to fill the vacancy. The law says that the appointment must be confirmed by a majority vote of the aldermen. When the appointment was put to vote, however, it was lost by a vote of 3 for to 4 against. This disposed of the appointment. In spite of this, the matter came up at the following meeting and a Reilly man on the board moved that Reilly be appointed, and action was taken to that effect. As the aldermen have no right to make such an appointment, the action was clearly irregular, and at last Tuesday's meeting the Social-Democrats introduced a resolution asking that a written opinion on the law in the case be secured from some attorney at law.

WANTED—Socialist Bookkeeper to audit books in spare time. Apply: B 14, 344 Sixth St., c/o Social-Democratic Herald.

Our Motto for 1909

EVERY MEMBER GET A MEMBER
EVERY LOCAL GET A LOCAL

Wants an Investigation

The following is the text of the bill introduced by Senator Gaylord at Madison, seeking to bring to book the state employees who feathered their own nests with Stephenson money:

Joint Resolution

Relating to the resignations of certain persons now in the employ of the state, and known to have accepted and used money in connection with the recent primary campaign for United States Senator.

WHEREAS, The sworn testimony of Messrs. Sackett and Edmonds, managers of the recent primary campaign of Isaac Stephenson for United States Senator, shows that certain men now in the employ of the state of Wisconsin did accept money from the said Isaac Stephenson, to be used for the purpose of aiding the latter in his campaign for the said office; and

WHEREAS, It ought to be assumed by all employees of the state that when their time is paid for by the state they have no right to give such time to other employment; and

WHEREAS, The undertaking of such employment by employees and officials of the state is especially calculated to be corrupting and to be destructive of good and honest government; now,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the senate, the assembly concurring, that the governor of the state of Wisconsin be and is hereby requested to bring before him any and all such state employees known to have been connected with the disbursement of funds for any candidate for office in the last general and primary election, and to demand of them their resignation from any office or position which they may have held at that time in the employ of the state;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Joint Committee, now engaged in investigating the recent primary campaign, be and hereby is directed to report forthwith to the governor the names of any employees or officials of the state now or hereafter known to them by evidence, given in their hearing to have so received money to promote the campaign of any candidate.

Introduced by Senator Gaylord, March 11, 1909.

In today walks tomorrow. Schiller.

The Economic Foundations of Society

By ARTHUR LORIA. Translated by Stanley M. Crosby. 285 pages—price \$1.50.

The book is the whole, one of the best popular introductions to the fundamental economic principles of the social sciences. It is divided into three parts: (1) The Economic Foundations of Society, (2) The Economic Foundations of the State, (3) The Economic Foundations of the Future.

The author, in one sentence, says: "The economic foundations of society are the material conditions of life, and the social relations of production and distribution of the material products of labor."

"If we examine attentively the social conditions of the present day, and the economic conditions of the past, we find, one common phenomenon: all of them fall into two distinct, and mutually exclusive, classes: accumulation in the hands of a few, and consumption in the hands of many."

"The economic conditions of the present day, and the economic conditions of the past, are the same: accumulation in the hands of a few, and consumption in the hands of many."

"The economic conditions of the present day, and the economic conditions of the past, are the same: accumulation in the hands of a few, and consumption in the hands of many."

This book and many others are listed in our new Book Catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Social-Democratic Herald
340-344 Sixth Street
Milwaukee, Wis.

Contributed.

Another Democratic Rose-Alderman-At-Large "in Floribus."

Being a Catholic myself, I find fault with the financially embarrassed Polish-Catholic churches of the city being at least partially responsible for the character of the present city administration members in taking political moneys and politicians' moneys during campaigns, no matter where the Rose money does come from.

The disgrace heaped upon the city by the election of our Democratic aldermen and the notorious Rose is rather unspeakable.

Here again comes Alderman-at-Large Henry Adler, who gave a check of \$44 to an E. Water street saloonkeeper, which was returned by the bank for the reason that there was only one dollar in the respective bank left to his credit.

The matter is a so-called secret of businessmen down-town.

Gez whiz! Look at the voters that voted men into responsible positions where questions of millions come into play, and who themselves have no credit of \$44 with a bank.

No further comment needed.
A Civilized Citizen.

Confirmation

Suits PRICES RANGE FROM

\$5.00 UP

A fully guaranteed WATCH, with chain, will be presented to each purchaser of a Confirmation Suit at our store.

A large and complete stock of latest suits. Look in our windows.

Jandt & Bluemel

703-705 Muskego Ave., Cor. Mitchell St.

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

Montgomery and Stone, in "The Red Mill," will open their Milwaukee engagement on Sunday night, at the Davidson for the week. In New York "The Red Mill" ran successfully for an entire year, and in Boston, Philadelphia and Chi-

markable crowds fill the big theater each afternoon.

GAYETY.

Beginning with a matinee performance tomorrow Rice and Barton's Gayety company will be the attraction at the Gayety theater. Rice and Barton are appearing this season in a two-act musical satire, entitled, "Brown Among the Daisies," which is full of complicated situations affording the comedians ample opportunity to display their talents. The attraction this season is replete with new features consisting of musical and vaudeville numbers.

CRYSTAL.

Manager Winter has booked the following headliners for next week: The Acme Orchestra of twelve pieces, in all the latest and classical selections; Bernice Howard and company, in a comedy sketch; Ye Olde Home Choir, clever singers; Glenn Burt, the popular Jew comedian; Ada James, in the song "When the Parson said the Words that Made us One," and the Crystalgraph.

NEW STAR.

The "Broadway Gaiety Girls," in the screaming two-act musical farce, "A Trip Through India," opens at the New Star Theater. Mr. Mike J. Kelly has the principal comedy role. A chorus of 25 sprightly and shapely maidens, and six high-class vaudeville acts, make the show a hummer.

EMPIRE.

Jolin and Mae Banke the famous comedians headline next week's bill at the Empire. Other features: Doneta Sol & Co. in a sketch; The Kell-Wenzel Trio of acrobats; Allen and Cormier, singers and dancers; Geo. Malchow in illustrated songs, and the Empirescope.

LIVE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

Carl D. Thompson will speak before the Christian Social Economic Society next Tuesday evening on "Poverty, the Cause and the Cure." On Tuesday, April 13, Rose M. Perdue, state factory inspector, will speak on "Labor Legislation, and the Difficulty of Enforcing it." Both lectures take place at the Sherman M. E. church, corner Eleventh and Sherman streets. Tickets for the coupe may be had at 25 cents.

The grand opening of the new men's furnishing store, conducted by Schleiger & Schulz, at 1301 Vliet street, will take place Saturday, March 20.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

Save a Dollar!

BUY the BEST
SHOE for Men

Never 250 Shoes
UNION MADE

ALL LEATHERS
ALL STYLES

A Shoe Fit for Men
in All Walks
of Life.

Save
Money
and
Wear
the Best
Shoes

Another big bill for next week! It is headed by Lily Lena, the famous English comedienne and singer, the best-gowned woman in vaudeville. Other features: The Six American Dancers; Edward Latell, in musical monologues; Staley and Bierbeck, as "The Musical Blacksmiths"; Harry Tate's "Motoring"; the Wilson brothers, comedians; Conn, Downey and Willard, in "The Doings of Dr. Louder"; the Rosaires, slack and tight wire artists, and the kinodrome.

ALHAMBRA.

"Across the Desert," a comedy drama of western life, will be the attraction at the Alhambra next week, starting Sunday afternoon. The play will be presented by the Van Dyke and Eaton Stock company, now entering on the fourth week of its astonishingly successful season. Arnolda will have a new set of "stunts" to offer as a special feature, and Willard Foster will be heard in new illustrated songs. Re-

Never 250 Shoe
COMPANY
195-197 West Water St. MILWAUKEE
BRANCH STORE
230 Grand Avenue (Lamb and Tremont Bldg.)

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Gr'nd 161

NUTRICIA

Spring Suits

I wish to announce to the public that I have just laid in a line of new, up-to-date and snappy hand-tailored clothing for men and young men—the product of well-known makers—which is now ready for your inspection.

My stock of Hats, Shirts and Neckwear for spring is also right up to the minute in style, finish and design.

Will be pleased to have you call.

ED. ERICKSON 465 Eleventh Avenue



SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

SPRING ELECTION, 1909

FOR ALDERMAN-AT-LARGE:
EMIL SEIDEL

FOR JUDGE OF CIRCUIT COURT:
JOHN C. KLEIST
Social-Democratic Candidate.

FOR JUDGE OF COUNTY COURT:
ADOLPH HUEBSCHMANN
Social-Democratic Candidate.

NON-PARTISAN ELECTION
FOR MEMBERS OF SCHOOL BOARD:

Meta Berger	Frederic Heath
Harvey D. Brown	William Schwab
Benn P. Churchill	Elizabeth H. Thomas

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Rose's "legal" reasons for hampering the schools are becoming threadbare.

The school fight gets hotter, and hotter. The people begin to realize what's in the wind!

There are 44 bastardy cases on Judge Turner's calendar this week. Just see how capitalism protects the purity of the home!

We notice that Rose kept mighty still on the subject of division of the school funds when the civic committee called on him. He was too fussy to give himself away.

We do not yield an inch of the freedom already gained by the fight of the common people through the ages. We will drain our last drop of blood, if need be, in defense of our public schools!

Just to save over poor Dave's lacerated feelings he was assured that there were only five Social-Democrats on the committee of forty-five! Poor Dave has "nerves" as well as nerve, these days!

The school question is one dear and near to the hearts of the people. The safety of America as an asylum from oppression, as a republic and as the home of potential freedom resides in free and untrammelled education. Any move toward the injury of our schools is traitorous, and must be dealt with accordingly.

The *Sentinel* editor says with tears in his eyes that the chiefs should not be robbed of the "elemental right" to fire the men without trial. That's the limit! How

about the elemental right of the men to a square deal from the people of Milwaukee, whom they serve?

Rose is so used to dealing in untruth and subterfuge that it was no wonder he could not help slipping in a number of falsehoods and false representations in his confab with the civic committee. He even dared to repeat that story about baths in the new Tenth District school, although he must know well enough that such baths do not exist.

By the way, the citizens of Milwaukee ought to attend more meetings of the common council. The council is transacting their business and it would surprise them to see how the aldermen conduct themselves. And some of them might conclude, too, that the old parties use the council to place some pretty questionable political rubbish, and be a little careful who they vote for thereafter.

It certainly had an indecent look for Francis Cannon of the Citizens' Business League to go out with the lobby against the firemen and police bill at Madison and to take a hand in the fight against the men. It looked indecent for this reason: That Cannon was a member of the recent grand jury that shockingly whitewashed Clancy of very serious charges, and has been more or less openly accused of having been the man on the jury that looked out for Clancy's interests.

Here are the paragraphs that appeared on the school Mass Meeting dodgers that Slippery Joe Carney was so much distressed about:

"Mayor Rose and his following in the common council still refuse to grant the schools the funds ordered by referendum vote of the people!

"Are the laws to be obeyed, or are we to have anarchy?"

"Defeat this raid upon the school funds! If this treason succeeds, nothing will be safe in our public affairs!"

A contemptible little specimen is Ald. Bulder. Bulder lives in the Twentieth ward. Some time ago Ald. Strehlow of the Twentieth secured the relocation of two precinct polling booths to more serviceable positions. One of them was by the side of a grocery store which had a street car track in front of it and no safe place for the delivery wagon to drive up unless the booth was moved. Bulder, out of pure cussedness introduced a resolution to move the booths back again and the Rose rag-tag and bob-tail in the council passed the spite measure.

Ald Grass is on the trail of Building Inspector Koch about the building code. Koch seems to have no intention of handing one in and it is time the city found out why. A year ago Koch wanted a salary raise and it was given him on an understanding that he would give the city the benefit of his labors on a code. In fact he made the bliff of handing in a big bundle to City Clerk Hinkel, purporting to be the unfinished building code, which was returned to him unopened so that he could go on with its completion. Ald. Grass's resolution concludes as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the inspector of buildings be directed to retransmit to the common council at its next regular meeting, the building code forwarded to the common council on March 2, 1908, with whatever changes, if any, have been made since that time."

At the big citizens' mass meeting at the West Side Turn hall last Friday evening someone in the rear balcony disturbed the meeting toward the last by calling out all sorts of interruptions to the speakers on the stage. Investigation showed that the interruptions came from two men, and that these two men were a Center street dry goods man named Flieth and a Grand avenue photographer named Robert Miller. These two worthies are the main substance of a North Side Advancement association, which is generally understood to be simply a paper organization to help on schemes of unloading land owned



Watch for the Opening Takes Place Next Week

WATCH THE DAILY PAPERS FOR PARTICULARS

WAS A NEWSPAPER LIE.

Manitowoc, Wis., March 16.—Peter Kaufman, said to have resigned as Social-Democratic candidate for treasurer, in newspaper dispatches sent out from this city, denounces the story as a falsehood. It originated in the anxious brain of a local capitalist newspaperman.

Kaufman's reasons for leaving the ticket were such as any candidate might have and they were discussed in open meeting at the time his nomination was made.

There is nothing that could force him to leave the party, he says, in response to the story, which also said he had quit the party.

Kaufman's brother, John Kaufman, member of the same church, has been given the vacant place on the ticket, good proof that the church does not dictate to the Kaufman family.

by them on the city. Miller was expelled from the Social-Democratic party six years ago for cause.

To the above we must add, as showing the cowardliness of the two disturbers at the turn hall meeting, that they chose a dark part of the gallery and were crouched down back of their wives, so as not to be seen from the hall below. Such cowards are always ready to hide behind petticoats or anything else.

Someone ought to get out an injunction to prevent Ald. Adler from

ETHICAL HALL LECTURES.

Next Sunday evening the Ethical hall lectures will be by Hon. Carl D. Thompson, whose subject will be, "What the People Have at Stake in the Public Schools." A good musical program will be given. This invites you.

representing Milwaukee at Madison. Adler is one of the freaks that got in on the alderman-at-large foolishness. He is enormously fat, so fat that he cannot sit in one of the regular swing chairs in the council chamber. He likes to sleep, especially after potations. Adler was out at Madison Wednesday "representing Milwaukee" as he was appointed to do by Corcoran. But instead of appearing before committees where Milwaukee measures were up for consideration, he got a prominent seat in the committee, hearing the arguments on the police and firemen's bill—and went fast asleep. Like a great hog he reposed his bulk in the middle of the room, and—represented Milwaukee by snoring! Certainly the fellow would be unequal to saying anything on any Milwaukee bill, and he has good reasons for not making the attempt—but why should the city pay the railroads to transport him and the hotels to house him, when he not only renders no return, but actually prejudices Milwaukee in the sight of the legislators?

The latest bid for fame by the alderman-at-large freaks is said to be the passing of worthless checks!

Next week a new Socialist Polish weekly will make its bow in Milwaukee.

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

Get Socialist books into circulation. People were never so willing to read as now.

"Socialism Made Plain" is a fine book to place in your neighbor's hands. It is convincing and it is spicy at the same time.

The gradual reveal the cities of Christendom is one of the most interesting and significant things in written history. Socialists should put up on it. Send a nickel for a copy of "Socialism and the City," by Winfield R. Carroll, this office. Twenty-five for a dollar.

GAYETY Starting Mon. Tomorrow
(Leading Burlesque House) One Week

RICE & BARTON'S
"BIG SHOW"

FUNNIEST AND BEST BURLESQUE SHOW ON EARTH
BIG CHAS. BARTON
King of All Comedians

MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

LILY LENA
American Dancers
Edw. Latell
Musical Blacksmiths
Tate's "Motoring"
Wilson Bros. | The Roskiss
Kann, Downey & Willard
THE KINDRED

ALHAMBRA
ALL NEXT WEEK

Fourth Triumphant Week of the
THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANY
—IN—
ACROSS THE DESERT

With the Great **ARNOLDO**
FOSTER—Illustrated Songs
MATINEE 10c | EVERY NIGHT 10c

EMPIRE THEATRE
MITCHELL ST. bet. 2d & 3d

JOHN AND LLOYD BURKE
The Famous Duo
5—OTHER BIG ACTS—5

What the People Have at Stake in the Public Schools

Comrades, and All Friends of Education: They say we have no stake in the public schools. They blame us for making a hue and cry against the theft of our school funds.

Come, let us tell them what it means to us—the working class—and to the city, the nation and humanity.

There is no darkness but ignorance. The Public Schools **SHALL NOT BE DESTROYED!** If you agree, come out and show your colors next Sunday night.

CARL D. THOMPSON

—WILL SPEAK AT—
Ethical Hall, Sunday Evening, March 21
558 Jefferson St. One Block North of Courthouse. Take Farwell Ave. Car—Off at Martin St. At 8 o'clock

The Ethical Hall Meetings Have Been Growing Wonderfully. Pack the Place NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT!

Form of Will.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of (or, if other property, describe the

The Co-operative Printery has just received a new and complete line of samples of wedding invitations, dance programs, announcements, etc. 344 Sixth Street.

THE NEW STAR

Commencing Sunday, March 21
JAS. H. CURTIN'S

Broadway Gaiety
Girls
In the Up-to-Date MUSICAL REVIEW

"A TRIP THROUGH INDIA"
A Triumph of Beauty and Song
New Prices—Matinee, 10-15-25c; Evenings, 10-20-30c—Not Any Higher.

CRYSTAL DAILY at 2:30
WEEK OF MARCH 22
The Acme Orchestra

12-PIECES—12
Admission 10c General Seat 20c

Socialism is the ideal and hope of a new society founded on industrial peace and forethought, aiming at a new and higher life for men.—William Morris.

You may good organization if you do not carry Liebknecht's "Socialism and What It Seeks to Accomplish" round with you. This office. 10 cents a copy.

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In the Mirthful Musical
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THE BLACK POLITICIAN

With the Greatest Cast of Colored Entertainers—Headed by
S. H. DUDLEY AND 50 OTHERS

Week Beginning Sunday, March 22
MORRISON'S

FAUST

With **ROSABEL MORRISON**